

HUNTINGDONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

UPON THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE
COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON,
FOR THE YEAR
1914,

INCLUDING A SUMMARY OF THE
REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL
OFFICERS OF HEALTH,

C. B. MOSS-BLUNDELL, M.D., D.P.H.,

*County Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer and Tuberculosis Officer.*

HUNTINGDON :

PRINTED BY D. COOPER & CO., HIGH STREET.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

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THE COUNTY
AND
URBAN & RURAL DISTRICTS.



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TO THE
CHAIRMAN, ALDERMEN & COUNCILLORS
OF THE
HUNTINGDONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting for your approval a Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the County of Huntingdon for the year 1914.

The general dislocation of affairs, both public and private, which arose upon mobilization has affected this County as profoundly as other Counties, and it is gratifying to record the fact that no serious epidemic has arisen although large numbers of troops have been billeted in the towns and villages, in some cases with more regard to military efficiency than consideration of hygiene.

The work in relation to Tuberculosis still continues as before, and the need of beds for advanced cases is as apparent as ever.

The systematic inspection of houses of the industrial classes was discontinued on the outbreak of War and it is hoped that it may be finished at a later date.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

C. B. MOSS-BLUNDELL.

August, 1915.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

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Co-opted Members for the Purposes of the Midwives Act, 1911.

MRS. G. D. DAY.	MRS. G. HUNNYBUN.
MISS CRANFIELD.	

County Medical Officer of Health :

C. B. MOSS-BLUNDELL, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer :

DR. J. C. HARGRAVE.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

Huntingdonshire is a south-midland county bounded by Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire.

The greatest length is 32 miles and the greatest breadth 23 miles.

It is traversed by two rivers—the Ouse and the Nene. The Ouse enters the County at St. Neots, and passes through the southern portion, leaving it at Earith. The towns and villages situated on its banks are chiefly St. Neots, the Offords, Godmanchester, Huntingdon, Hartford, Houghton, St. Ives, Holywell and Earith. The Kym, Hen Brook, Gallow Brook and Alconbury Brook are its principal tributaries. The Nene forms the north-western boundary of the County until it reaches Peterborough, when the old course enters the County and passes through the Fens in the north-eastern portion. The north-eastern portion of the County consists chiefly of fen land, while the remainder ranges from gravel to stiff clay. The height of the land varies, from a few feet only above the sea level in the fen districts, to points between 200 and 250 feet above sea level on the north-western side of the County.

The administrative Districts are the same as in the year 1913 and consists of six Urban Districts, three of which correspond with the municipal boroughs of Huntingdon, Godmanchester and St. Ives, the other three being the districts of St. Neots, Ramsey and Old Fletton, and the seven Rural Districts of Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neots, Norman Cross, Stibbington, Oundle and Thrapston.

With the exception of a few Flour Mills, Breweries, and some small factories, the trade of the County is almost entirely dependent upon Agriculture.

Area and Population.

AREA.—The administrative County of Huntingdon has an area of 235,737 acres according to the Census of 1911, of which 32,658 is Urban, and 203,079 Rural.

POPULATION. The population according to the Census of 1901 and the Census of 1911 was as follows:—

		1901 Census.	1911 Census.
Urban Districts	... ..	22494	23655
Rural Districts	... ..	31940	31928
Administrative County	...	54434	55583

During the intercensal period, viz.: 1901—11, the County as a whole shows an increase of 1149. This is entirely to be accounted for by the increase in the Urban Districts for the population of the Rural Districts during that period was practically stationary.

The following table demonstrates the population in the respective districts.

Districts.	Area in Acres.	Census 1901.	1911.			1912.			1913.			1914.		
			Census 1911.	Individual Occupiers.	Average Number of Persons per house	Estimated population 1912.	Individual Occupiers.	Average Number of Persons per house	Estimated population 1913.	Individual Occupiers.	Average Number of Persons per house	Estimated population 1914.	Individual Occupiers.	Average Number of Persons per house
<i>Urban—</i>														
Godmanchester	4659	2017	2133	525	4.06	2135	530	4.0	2135	533	4.0	2135	533	4.0
Huntingdon ...	976	4261	4003	943	4.2	4903	1020	3.9	4003	1020	3.9	4003	1030	3.8
Old Fletton ...	3995	4603	5005	1086	4.6	5000	1086	4.6	5250	1450	3.4	5250	1450	3.4
Ramsey ...	17033	4823	5328	1268	4.2	5300	1268	4.2	5300	1268	4.2	5150	1268	4.2
St. Ives ...	2326	2910	3015	741	4.07	3015	741	4.07	3020	741	4.07	3011	741	4.07
St. Neots ...	3669	2880	4171	1090	3.8	4171	1095	3.75	4171	2002	3.16	4171	2002	3.16
<i>Rural—</i>														
Huntingdon ...	56722	6995	6938	1714	4.04	6938	1714	4.04	6938	1714	4.04	6938	1714	4.04
St. Ives ...	44982	9398	9701	2468	3.9	2701	2468	3.9	9701	2468	3.9	9781	2468	3.9
St. Neots ...	51265	7529	7227	2153	3.2	7227	2157	3.1	7225	2171	3.03	7227	2171	3.03
Norman Cross	29609	5579	5627	1305	4.31	5627	1305	4.31	5600	1305	4.31	5585	1305	4.31
Stibbington ...	1443	426	432	100	4.3	432	100	4.3	432	100	4.3	432	99	4.3
Oundle ...	8611	1231	1140	295	3.86	1140	295	3.86	1143	294	3.86	1142	295	3.86
Thrapston ...	10448	782	863	224	3.85	863	224	3.85	864	224	3.85	860	224	3.85
Urban Districts	32658	22494	23655	5653	4.19	23624	5740	4.11	23879	7014	3.40	23720	7024	3.37
Rural Districts	233079	31940	31928	8269	3.86	31928	8263	3.86	31903	8276	3.80	31965	8276	3.86
Whole County	235737	54434	55583	13922	3.99	55552	14003	3.96	55782	15291	3.64	55685	15300	3.63

Vital Statistics.

As seen in tables I and Ia in the end of the report the estimated population of the County shows a slight increase over that of 1911.

The excess of Births of Deaths was 483, whereas in 1913 the figure was 395.

If, in conjunction with this table, we study the following figures showing the "Natural Increase," *i.e.* the excess of births over deaths during the period 1901-1910 inclusive, we find that the nett births numbered 13,147, and the nett deaths 7,435, shewing an excess of births over deaths of 5712 for the ten years, or on an average population of 54,000.

But the population of the County according to the 1901 Census shows an increase of only 1,149, so the other 4,563 must have left the district to seek employment elsewhere.

Table shewing **Natural Increase**, *i.e.*, excess of Births over Deaths for the year 1914.

Urban Districts.	Nett Births.	Nett Deaths.	Census Population 1911.
Godmanchester	42	27	2135
Huntingdon	63	65	4003
Old Fletton	150	62	5000
Ramsey	133	46	5328
St. Ives	57	37	3015
St. Neots	91	64	4171
Total	536	301	23655
Rural Districts			
Huntingdon	141	90	6938
St. Ives	179	136	9701
St. Neots	116	97	7227
Norman Cross	97	56	5627
Stibbington	6	3	432
Oundle	13	12	1140
Thrapston	4	14	863
Total	556	408	31928
Administrative County ...	1192	709	55583

Or, excess of Births over Deaths 483.

The Natural Increase for 1913 was 395, so that 1914 shews an increase to the extent of 88 or 88 below the decennial average of 571 in a population of 54,000.

Birth-rate.*(Per 1,000 of the Population).*

The total number of births registered in this County for 1914 was 1092 nett, and the birth-rate 19·6. During 1913 the number was 1105 giving a birth-rate of 19·8 per 1,000. In 1913 the Urban rate was 21·0 and in the Rural 19·0 compared with 12·6 and 17·3 in 1914.

The average rates for England and Wales during 1914, excluding the 241 Towns was 23·6. It will be seen that Urban Districts in the County are higher than the Rural. The highest birth-rate in the County is Old Fletton, while the lowest is Thrapston.

The LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND DEATHS are shewn in Table appended.

DISTRICTS.	NETT BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS. Under 1 Year.	
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
<i>Urban—</i>				
Godmanchester ...	41	1	3	1
Huntingdon ...	60	3	3	0
Old Fletton ...	142	8	18	3
Ramsey ...	126	7	6	0
St. Ives ...	54	3	7	0
St. Neots ...	89	2	11	0
	512	24	48	4
<i>Rural—</i>				
Huntingdon ...	135	6	5	0
St. Ives ..	168	11	10	0
St. Neots ...	110	6	12	0
Norman Cross ...	89	8	7	0
Stibbington ...	6	0	0	0
Oundle ...	13	0	0	0
Thrapston ...	4	0	2	0
	525	31	36	0
Total for whole County	1037	55	84	4

In 1913 out of every 1,000 births 40 were illegitimate. In 1914 out of every 1,000 births 50·3 were illegitimate, and during the latter year Infantile Mortality among illegitimates has shewn a marked improvement, only 4 deaths being registered in 55 illegitimate children.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in the County during the year was 682. To this number must be added deaths of residents who died outside the County, chiefly in hospitals and workhouses. The deaths of persons who died in the County, but who did not belong to it, must be deducted, making the nett number of deaths 709, with a nett death-rate of 12·7. In 1913 the number of nett deaths was 710 and the corrected death-rate 12·7. This year's death-rate is the same as last and about the average for the Country.

In Urban Districts 319 deaths were registered, but having made allowance for transferable deaths, *i.e.*, non-residents, the nett deaths were 301. This equals a rate of 12·7 per 1,000, compared with 12·5 in 1913.

In Rural Districts 363 deaths were registered, or after having made allowance for transfers 408. This gives a corrected death-rate of 12·7 as compared with 12·9 in 1912.

The number of deaths ascribed to various diseases is detailed in Table III at the end of this Report.

The principal causes of deaths were: Cancer 72; Tuberculosis 54; Respiratory Diseases (non-tuberculosis) 99; and Organic Heart Disease 72.

The highest death-rate in Urban Districts occurred in Huntingdon with 16·2, and St. Neots with 15·08, and in the Rural, St. Neots with 13·43, while the lowest was Stibbington with 6·9.

In the smaller districts, such as Stibbington, birth and death-rates are somewhat misleading, for the occurrence of one or two births or deaths in so small a population has an effect on the calculation out of all proportion to their importance.

The following Table shows a comparison of the County with the rest of England and Wales:—

LOCALITIES.	Estimated Population 1914.	Nett Births.	Birth- rate per 1000 Persons.	Nett Deaths.	Death- rate per 1000 Persons.	Infant Mortality
Urban Districts ...	23720	536	22·6	301	12·7	97·0
Rural Districts ...	31965	556	17·3	408	12·7	64·7
HUNTINGDONSHIRE	55685	1092	19·6	709	12·7	80·5
England and Wales (excluding 241 great towns)	...	...	23·6	...	12·8	104·0

Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile death-rate is the number of children who die under the age of one year in proportion to the number of births. A large proportion of infants die owing to the ignorance or apathy of their mothers.

The adoption of the notification of Births Act is strongly to be recommended in order that cases may be followed up, and mothers advised on the natural upbringing of their children from the very first, but before this Act can be adopted with success it is necessary to have some effective machinery to operate it. The utilization of the services of District or other Nurses appear to be one solution, and the co-operation of the Public Health and Education Committees with the District Nursing Associations is suggested. The total number of infants who died in the County during the year 1914, was 88, or 14 more than in 1913, when the figure was 74.

The principal causes of death were as follows:—

Pneumonia ...	...	...	8
Premature Birth ...	...	...	23
Marasmus, &c. ...	...	...	10
Bronchitis ...	...	...	9
Convulsions ...	...	...	9
Other causes ...	...	...	11

Senile Mortality.

The percentage of deaths of persons of 65 years and over is shewn in the following Table:—

Localities.	Total Deaths.	Deaths over 65.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Urban Districts ...	301	123	40·8
Rural Districts ...	408	216	52·9
Administrative County	709	339	47·8

The percentage is practically the same as last year when it was 48·5, 37 of the deaths were due to Cancer, 47 to Organic Heart Disease, 26 to Bronchitis, and 20 to Respiratory Diseases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Phthisis, Anterior Poliomyelitis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum are now compulsorily notifiable in England and Wales.

The total number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1914 was 153 as compared with 126 in 1913, 129 in 1912, 183 in 1911, 306 in 1910, and 385 in 1909. In addition to this, 85 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, making 238 in all for 1914.

Details are given in Table II at the end of the Report.

Deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough are largely preventable, and it does not redound to the credit of the mothers to have a high death-rate from those diseases.

Small Pox.

No case of Small Pox has been notified during the year.

Vaccination.

The only available figures are from Dr. Poyntz Wright. The Returns for Vaccination comprise the whole of the St. Neots Union, including the Eaton Socon and St. Neots Rural and the St. Neots Urban areas.

For the year 1913 the figures are : Total births 268 ; successfully vaccinated 115 ; exemptions 139 ; dead, unvaccinated, 10 ; postponed 1 ; removed to other districts which are known 2 ; removals to unknown places 1.

For 1914 the Returns available are from Jan. 1st to June 30th only. The following are the figures : Births 141 ; successfully vaccinated 53 ; insusceptible of vaccination 1 ; exemptions 74 ; dead, unvaccinated, 8 ; postponed 1 ; removed to known district 1 ; removed to unknown places 2.

“It will be seen that the exemptions from Statutory Declaration exceed the cases of successful primary vaccination, especially in the first half of 1914. On referring to previous Returns I regret to find that the exemptions are gradually increasing, and that fewer children are being successfully vaccinated year by year, and should we be visited by an epidemic of smallpox the results would probably be disastrous. I have ever been in favour of compulsory vaccination, but I don't suppose we shall have it again until some great epidemic occurs amongst unprotected persons, and then compulsion will again be enforced—after the mischief is done.”

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 76 cases of Scarlet Fever were reported in the County, viz., 44 in the Urban and 32 in the Rural Districts.

The disease was most prevalent in the Old Fletton (22) Urban District, and in St. Ives (13) and St. Neots (16) Rural Districts.

In every instance in which Scarlet Fever is recognised, there are probably others which escape recognition. Contacts should therefore be kept under constant supervision by the Medical Officers of Health, more especially when Epidemic Sore Throat is prevalent. The parents frequently neglect to call in a Doctor, and it is only by making a house to house visitation that the cases can be detected. The inhabitants do not seem to realise the seriousness of the complaint, and freely visit each other while in an infectious state.

Diphtheria.

During the year 23 cases of Diphtheria were reported in the County, 12 in the Urban and 11 in the Rural Districts, as against 41 in the year 1910, 20 in 1911, 27 in 1912 and 28 in 1913. Three cases were fatal. One School was closed during the year.

On page 31 will be found further information on the diagnosis and treatment of Diphtheria.

Enteric Fever.

Six cases of Enteric Fever were notified in the whole County, four coming from Ramsey Urban District.

Puerperal Fever.

Three cases of the above were notified.

Erysipelas.

Thirteen cases were notified during the year, being the same as in 1913 and twenty-two in 1912. Three from Old Fletton Urban and five from St. Ives Rural Districts.

Whooping Cough.

This disease caused the death of two infants in the County as compared with five in 1913 in nineteen in 1912. Both were under one year of age and both coming from St. Neots Rural Districts.

Five Schools in the County were closed owing to Whooping Cough.

Measles.

No deaths of children were attributed to Measles in the County, as against nine last year under five years of age.

It is difficult to understand why parents look so lightly upon Measles and Whooping Cough, since more children die of Measles and Whooping Cough than of all the other infectious diseases added together. Whenever Measles or Whooping Cough appear to be at all prevalent in a district, warning notices are freely distributed in the School, calling attention to the dangers and urging the parents to call in the Doctor. No Schools were closed during 1914 for Measles.

Influenza.

Fifteen persons died of Influenza; eight of them were 65 years of age and upwards. Probably broncho-pneumonia was the actual cause of death in all these cases. During 1913, Influenza caused 14 deaths, and in 1912, 12.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

Seven deaths were caused by Diarrhoea and Enteritis, as against 12 in 1913 and 7 in 1912. Of these 6 were in infants under one year of age.

Epidemic Poliomyelitis.

One case was notified from the Huntingdon Rural District.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Five cases of the above was notified during the year, two from Godmanchester Urban District.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

Only one case of the above notified from Stibbington Rural District.

Phthisis.

During 1914 the number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 37, and of other forms of Tuberculosis disease 17, making 54 in all. The proportion in Urban and Rural Districts was practically equal.

The number is 7.6 per cent. of total deaths. The total number of deaths in this County from all forms of tuberculosis disease is as follows :—

1901	...	...	...	78
1902	...	...	...	74
1903	...	...	...	66
1904	...	...	...	64
1905	...	...	...	60
1906	...	...	...	83
1907	...	...	...	68
1908	...	...	...	63
1909	...	...	...	68
1910	...	...	...	64
1911	...	...	...	60
1912	...	...	..	65
1913	...	...	...	38
1914	...	...	...	54

All cases of Tuberculosis were notifiable from January 1st, 1912, previous to which date only cases in Poor Law Institutions and Hospitals were notifiable. In course of time all cases will come under observation, but this will only occur gradually as cases come under the notice of their Doctor or the Tuberculosis Officer. It is to be hoped that patients will be encouraged to seek advice in the incipient stage, for if placed under early treatment much can be done for them. Every moment's delay renders the prognosis more unfavourable.

Amongst the measures which should be adopted to eradicate the disease are the following:—

1. Education of the individual by means of lectures, demonstrations and the public press.
2. Early diagnosis of actual cases and careful examination of contacts.
3. The treatment of consumptives either at home or in Sanatoria and Hospital, or a combination of the two.
4. Prevention of the spread of infection by careless spitting, the laundry, and isolation of advanced cases where the home is unsuitable.
5. Improvements in the home conditions, including ventilation, prevention of overcrowding and amelioration of insanitary conditions.
6. Measures for eliminating the disease from cattle, and for the prevention of the consumption of tuberculous milk.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

During the year 1913 all cases were notified under the 1912 (General) Order and the number and distribution is seen in Table A.

The populations of the various districts have also been included so that the incidence of Consumption can be seen in the respective districts.

Table A.

**Notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis from
January 1st to December 31st, 1914.**

		Population Census, 1911	Male.	Female.	Total.
URBAN DISTRICTS—					
Godmanchester	...	2133	1	1	2
Huntingdon	...	4003	7	2	9
Old Fletton	...	5005	3	1	4
Ramsey	... ..	5328	0	1	1
St. Ives	... ..	3015	0	0	0
St. Neots	... ..	4171	6	6	12
		23655	17	11	28
RURAL DISTRICTS—					
Huntingdon	... ..	6938	2	4	6
St. Ives	... ..	9701	11	6	17
St. Neots	... ..	7227	3	3	6
Norman Cross	...	5627	12	16	28
Stibbington	... ..	432	0	1	1
Oundle	... ..	1140	1	0	1
Thrapston	... ..	863	0	0	0
		31928	29	30	59
Whole County	...	55583	46	41	87

TABLE B.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January to 31st December, 1914,
in the County of Huntingdon.

Age Periods.	Notifications on Form A.													Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifications on Form C.	
	Number of Primary Notifications.													Number of Primary Notifications.		Total Notifications on Form B.	Total Notifications on Form A.	Poor Law Institution.	Sanatoria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	Total Primary Notifications.			5 to 10	10 to 15				
Pulmonary Males ...	1	2	4	4	3	3	8	4	3	3	38	38	38	3	...	3	3	5	...
" Females ...	1	3	5	2	3	4	8	4	4	1	37	37	37	1	...	1	1	3	...
Total ...	2	5	9	6	6	7	16	8	7	4	75	75	75	4	...	4	4	8	...
Non-Pulmonary Males ...	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	9	8	8	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Females...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	2	2	1	...
Totals ...	2	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	11	10	10	2	...	2	2	2	...

Age and Sex.

Table B. shows the ages at which Pulmonary Tuberculosis is most common ; from the table it will be seen that there are more cases than at any other age in the prime of life. Approximately half of the cases are between the ages of 15 and 40, which is the period of bread-winning in the man and child-bearing in the woman.

The housing conditions are in many cases bad ; this, however, would not account for the high percentage of cases in the Northern area, for the housing conditions in the other parts of the County are equally bad. It is possible that the depression of the brick trade has had an impoverishing effect on the people, for the Norman Cross R.D. is the chief sufferer.

Treatment.

Every case on the receipt of the notification under the Tuberculosis Order has received an offer of treatment and a card setting forth the precautions to be taken against infecting others. Upon hearing from the patient on the stamped addressed post-card which is enclosed, an official form of application for treatment is sent and when filled up and returned I visit the patient, make a thorough examination, and decided what form of treatment is desirable.

In the ordinary way the form of treatment should be recommended by the Sanatorium Sub-Committee, but in practice, I have put the patient under Institution or other treatment after consultation with the Chairman, Mr. Grey, rather than keep the patient waiting or call an unnecessary number of Committee Meetings ; the decision of the Chairman and myself is formally confirmed later on by the Public Health and Housing Committee.

Home Treatment.

Home treatment has been afforded to those cases who are either unsuitable for, or unwilling to go into, an institution.

It is the duty of the Panel Doctor to attend insured persons in the home : all non-insured cases desiring treatment at the expense of the County will have to be treated by the Tuberculosis Officer and by him alone, and in the scheme passed by the County Council this is provided for.

Several patients have been provided with shelters which have been erected in their gardens.

Hospital Beds.

The necessity for Hospital Beds becomes daily more evident. At the present moment there are many cases in the County which are not suitable for treatment at a Sanatorium owing to the fact that they are too much advanced and who are unfortunately spreading consumption broadcast in their homes, not necessarily wilfully but owing to

the fact that they have not received any education in the matter of safeguarding others. These cases would be admitted in to the Hospital with great advantage to themselves and to the health of the County. Financially the cost of sending large numbers of persons away to private institutions would be heavy because they are not all run on philanthropic lines and the profits which accrue to the Proprietor might be devoted in the case of a County Institution for the treatment of more cases than are treated under the present existing conditions. Further, if a suitable site can be obtained we hope in the future to treat some if not all of our early cases at the County Sanatorium.

Methods Employed in the Detection and Diagnosis of Consumption.

In addition to the ordinary clinical methods, a Bacteriological examination of the phlegm has been made in every case where it has been possible.

The examinations of contacts has been carried out as far as diplomacy would allow and several cases have thus been detected and notified by me. These cases have been either those which acted as the focus for the spread of infection, or early and unsuspected cases. It is not generally realized how many old persons with "Chronic Bronchitis" are really disseminators of Tuberculosis.

Medical Inspection in the Schools has also been the means of bringing cases to light.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

As shewn in Table B 14 cases have been notified. The same influences are at work with regard to Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis as to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but the majority are not such a danger to others.

I have visited a large number of Sanatoria, privately owned and otherwise, with a view to obtaining information of the cost of maintenance and of observing how to lay out money to the best advantage when the time is ripe.

The points in favor of providing a County Sanatorium are as follows:—

1. That the patients could be treated at cost price and that the money now absorbed as profit by privately owned Sanatoria could be either saved or spent upon extensions to the buildings, &c.
2. That patients could have a longer stay at the Sanatorium for the same sum. Or more patients could be sent for the same sum.

3. That the administrative expense would be less if Sanatorium and Hospital cases were treated on the same site and by the same staff.
4. That there would be less reluctance on the part of advanced cases if all sufferers were treated at the same institution and apparently on similar lines, rather than that those who are likely to recover go to one place, and those about to die to another.

In the event of it being decided to establish a Sanatorium, several points require consideration, viz :—

1. That it must be reasonably easy of access in all weathers ; it should be near a station on the main line.
2. That it must be on an elevated site, well drained, with a Southern aspect, and preferably on gravel, sand or chalk.
3. That there must be a proper water supply.

After care of Patients who have been under Treatment.

The one question which causes the greatest anxiety is the future of the patient discharged from an Institution either as cured or improved. If he returns to his old surroundings, and in many cases to his previous occupation, he will frequently relapse.

The question is a large one, but I feel that it is one which will have to be faced sooner or later if we wish to see any permanent return for money expended on Sanatorium treatment. One solution appears to be in establishing a farm colony, probably in conjunction with the Sanatorium, which, under the management of a capable farmer, should have as fair a chance of paying its way as any other farm. Fruit and Vegetables appear to offer the best chance financially.

CANCER.

Cancer was responsible for 72 deaths, as against 67 last year.

The following table gives the average death-rate for the decade 1900 to 1909 and the rate for 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

I doubt, however, whether the rates are of consequence, since the small areas and number of cases is not sufficient to be of much value.

DISTRICTS.	Deaths from Cancer in Years 1900—1909 inclusive	Average Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Rate per 1,000 1911.	Deaths 1912.	Rate per 1,000 1912.	Deaths 1913.	Rate per 1,000 1913.	Deaths 1914.	Rate per 1,000 1914.
Godmanchester	30	1·48	0·46	0	0·0	2	0·93	5	2·3
Huntingdon ...	47	1·10	0·7	11	2·75	6	1·5	9	2·2
Old Fletton ...	—	—	0·8	5	1·0	2	0·37	7	1·3
Ramsey ...	50	1·02	1·3	2	0·4	4	3·8	2	·37
St. Ives ...	28	0·89	2·3	4	0·75	1	0·3	3	·99
St. Neots ...	48	1·24	1·91	3	0·71	6	1·4	4	0·95
Huntingdon R.	97	1·38	1·43	12	1·7	11	1·6	9	1·2
St. Ives R. ...	138	1·46	1·13	15	1·54	12	1·23	16	
St. Neots R. ...	77	1·06	1·5	9	1·24	9	1·34	6	0·78
Norman Cross ...	84	1·47	1·06	6	1·1	7	1·2	6	
Stibbington ...	9	2·11	0·0	1	2·3	2	5·0	0	0·0
Oundle ...	14	1·32	*	1	0·1	2	1·8	2	
Thrapston ...	6	0·86	*	0	0·0	3	2·55	3	
Total ...	628	1·15	·82	69	1·26	67	1·20	72	

MEANS AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Only the compulsory Acts are universal throughout the County. Two or three districts have adopted the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act.

The diseases which are compulsorily notifiable are Small Pox, Cholera, Scarlet Fever or Scarletina, Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Continued Fever, Relapsing Fever, Typhus Fever, Puerperal Fever and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Cerebro-spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis.

Since January 1st, 1912, all cases of Tuberculosis have been notifiable.

Isolation.

The Hospital accommodation is the same as last year.

Huntingdon Borough possesses an Isolation Hospital which it shares with St. Ives Urban and Rural Districts. Dr. Lucas speaking on behalf of Godmanchester again urges the necessity of making arrangements with Huntingdon; likewise Dr. Poyntz Wright.

According to the Reports of the Medical Officers the cases removed to this Hospital were as follows:—

Huntingdon Urban	Scarlet Fever	8	Diphtheria	2
St. Ives Urban	„	0	„	0
St. Ives Rural	„	9	„	2
St. Neots Rural Military cases	„	11	„	0

SPECIAL REPORT ON ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

In reply to instructions from the Local Government Board for a Report on the Huntingdon Isolation Hospital I beg to submit the following particulars.

The constituent districts of the Joint Isolation Hospital Committee are the St. Ives Urban and the Huntingdon Urban Districts who are responsible for the administration and upkeep of the Institution. These two districts share the cost of the administration and, in addition, pay in proportion to their number of cases on a case rate towards the funds in proportion to the number of cases that are admitted from each district. Further, the St. Ives Rural District pays £50 a year to the Institution, and has the privilege of admitting cases at the actual cost of maintenance and nursing. The St. Ives Rural Districts has no voice in the administration, and the establishment liability is limited to the £50 per annum. I am informed that the rate paid per case is ten guineas for Diphtheria, and seven guineas for Scarlet Fever, irrespective of the period of detention.

The Hospital, built of brick and tile, is situated just outside the town of Huntingdon and contains two sets of two wards, each with separate kitchen and lavatories, one set being available for the treatment of Diphtheria and the other for Scarlet Fever. There are male and female wards for each disease self contained. Each ward is 33 feet by 15 feet giving a floor space of approximately 500 square feet., and the height of the wards is over 12 feet; the ventilation is fairly good.

The accommodation of the Hospital is stated to be for 30 patients, viz: 15 for Scarlet fever and 15 for Diphtheria, but the floor area and cubic contents of the wards does not warrant such a statement. There is room in the grounds for further additions of either a temporary or permanent nature and the drains are already laid. At the time of writing, although one of the Diphtheria wards has been limewashed throughout, and a new door fitted, and is being used for convalescent Scarlet Fever cases, there is barely sufficient accommodation for the military cases of Scarlet Fever now in the building, and if two cases of Diphtheria of different sexes were to present themselves for admission one would have to be refused. As there is no Isolation Hospital for the St. Neots Urban or Rural District, troops suffering from Scarlet Fever have been brought to this Hospital from these districts. As there is only one ward for each sex of patients suffering from Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, there is no ward available for observing cases of doubtful nature and in two instances recently the want has been felt. Also there is no means of separating the acute from the convalescent cases, and neither is there a discharge ward, the patients being sent over to bedrooms in the Nurses Quarters in the administrative block for three days prior to their discharge.

There is no no Medical Superintendent responsible for the administration or discipline of the Hospital, the treatment of patients is by the patients own Medical Attendant, or by Practitioners in their respective areas. I am informed that the Medical Practitioner in attendance receives three guineas for the treatment in each case. As there is no one to direct the administration of the wards, differences of opinion between two Doctors attending patients in the same ward may arise on such matters as ventilation, heating and the disposition of the beds in the ward by which acute and convalescent cases may be separated as far as possible. The feeding of the patients is *à la carte*, each Doctor ordering groceries and provisions for a week for individual patients, the orders being executed by a local tradesman and the food served out according to the daily requirements. As there is no general store it is the duty of the Practitioner to order the groceries as they are required. There is no Dispensary, some of the Doctors ordering by prescription from a local Chemist, and others bring the medicines as they require them. The nursing staff consists of a Matron only, and the house staff of a Porter and his wife who acts as cook house-keeper; I have inquired, but have not been able to ascertain, to whom the staff is responsible in the matter of discipline, but they appear to have been appointed by the Committee.

A Washington Lyons' Steam Disinfector is fitted in the disinfecting house, the disinfection being carried out by the Porter. Upon inquiry I find that the Steam Disinfector is rarely if ever used, the mattresses and clothing being exposed to the fumes of the Alformant Lamp. An excellent Laundry adjoins and the Porter's wife does the washing. In the event of a case of Diphtheria being notified a special nurse is wired for from London, and the ambulance is sent out on her arrival.

During the years 1904—5—6, 11 cases of Typhoid were admitted. I am informed that they were nursed in the Diphtheria ward, but none have been admitted since. From a return drawn up by the Clerk showing the number of cases admitted to the wards during the last ten years; it will be seen that approximately 75% of the cases are Scarlet Fever, while the accommodation of the Hospital has been arranged as though Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were equally prevalent.

Judging by the policy pursued in the great towns of England, it would appear undesirable to take Typhoid Fever in to the Isolation Hospital at all, for practically all the great London and Provincial General Hospitals are glad to be able to admit Typhoid cases for, if carefully nursed, there is no danger to others, and it is not considered that a Nurse's training is complete without having had the educational advantage of nursing Typhoid Fever. The Huntingdon Isolation Hospital has the making of a very good Hospital, but requires several slight structural alterations and considerable administrative reform to render it thoroughly useful to the County as a whole, and to set it upon a sound economic basis whereby all the inhabitants in the Southern half of the County may participate in the benefits without any undue burden being imposed upon the ratepayers of the three districts who have in their wisdom supported it in the past. When the Hospital was built their appears to have been some misunderstanding between the Councils which should have co-operated in the Scheme, with the result that only three have taken advantage of it.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

**Districts which have made arrangements for treatment of
Infectious Diseases.**

URBAN DISTRICTS.

OLD FLETON. Population, 5005.

The Old Fletton Urban District has an arrangement whereby patients are admitted to the Peterborough Isolation Hospital, provided that there is room for them, at a charge of three guineas per week. An inconsiderable proportion of the cases are sent there, chiefly I am informed on the grounds of expense.

RAMSEY. Population, 5328.

There is a small Isolation Hospital belonging to the Ramsey U.D.C., $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the town. It has been built $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, has two wards each stated to be capable of containing 6 patients and is available for the treatment of Scarlet Fever only. There is no observation ward or discharge ward for convalescents, and no Medical Superintendent. The form of disinfection used for beds and clothes of the patients is stated to be fumigation or formalin, and the person responsible for seeing that the disinfection is properly carried out is the Sanitary Inspector. Since this Hospital has been opened nearly all Scarlet Fever patients have been admitted.

ST. IVES. Population, 3015.

The St. Ives Urban District has an arrangement by which Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria patients are treated at the Huntingdon Isolation Hospital. They are medically attended by their own private medical attendant or by the Medical Officer of Health for the St. Ives D.C.

RURAL DISTRICTS.**ST. IVES. Population, 9701.**

St. Ives Rural District has an arrangement with the Huntingdon Isolation Hospital by which they contribute £50 per annum to the establishment charge and the actual cost of maintenance and nursing of patients sent by them. I have no information as to the numbers which have been admitted.

STIBBINGTON. Population, 432.

Stibbington Rural District has an arrangement with the Stamford Infirmary by which they pay 2 guineas weekly and have no difficulty in having their patients admitted.

OUNDLE. Population, 1140.

Cases residing in the part of Oundle Rural District situate within the county of Huntingdon are sent to the Oundle Rural District Hospital where two diseases can be treated concurrently. There are two blocks of eight beds in each, there is a Medical Superintendent, and the disinfection is carried out by a Thresh Disinfector under the supervision of the Caretaker.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.**Districts which have not made arrangements for treatment of Infectious Diseases.**

The other districts within the County, viz., Godmanchester U.D., St. Neots U.D., Huntingdon R.D., St. Neots R.D., Norman Cross R.D. and Thrapston R.D. have made no provision for the treatment and isolation of Infectious Diseases other than the supply of Antitoxin in certain cases. To group the districts together, it would appear desirable that Godmanchester U.D., Huntingdon R.D. and St. Neots Urban and Rural Districts join in with Huntingdon Urban and St. Ives Urban and Rural Districts in combined Isolation Hospital area

and make use of the present existing Isolation Hospital at Huntingdon, which with slight structural modifications, would be sufficient to meet the needs of all. The population of this group is 37,188. From reference to the report upon this building it can be inferred why they did not join in before. It is particularly to be regretted that Godmanchester U.D. and Huntingdon R.D. do not participate in the benefits of the Hospital since they both are contiguous and their inhabitants are continually passing in and out of the Town for the purposes of business, shopping, amusements, schooling and devotion. Instances can be quoted of persons from infected houses coming in to the Town without taking any reasonable precautions.

The part of Thrapston Rural District in Huntingdonshire would probably be best advised to join in with Oundle Rural. The population of these two districts is 2003.

Norman cross geographically belongs to the Northern part of the County and may be grouped with either Ramsey or Old Fletton. The information supplied by the Medical Officer of Health states that the R.D.C. has a contract with a Hospital for the treatment of Infectious Diseases but from his annual report it will be observed that no cases notified under the 1889 Act were removed to Hospital. He also states "Isolation Hospital none." It would appear that the contract is not made use of with full effect and it seems within the bounds of possibility that Old Fletton and Norman Cross might co-operate with Ramsey in their laudable endeavours to isolate.

Stibbington Rural District (population 432) is a very tiny district and its contracts with Stamford is probably the best thing it can do.

The difficulty of transport in large areas has vanished since the introduction of motor ambulances and one would serve for the whole County at a very small expense.

Bacteriological Diagnosis.

This means of accurate diagnosis is of the greatest value in checking the spread of epidemics of Diphtheria and of confirming suspected cases of Enteric Fever and Consumption. It is also necessary in the analysis of water or of foods, including milk, which are believed to be the cause of epidemic sickness.

Certain of the Districts have made arrangements for the examination of swabs from suspected cases of Diphtheria.

It is desirable that facilities for accurate diagnosis should be available for all, for at present facilities exist in only about half the Districts.

Diphtheria Antitoxin provided by the County Council may now be obtained at any hour at the Huntingdon Police Station upon the signature of a Registered Practitioner.

Bacteriological Examinations and Serum Treatment.

	URBAN DISTRICTS.						RURAL DISTRICTS.						
	Godmanchester	Huntingdon.	Old Fletton.	Ramsey.	St. Ives.	St. Neots.	Huntingdon.	St. Ives.	St. Neots.	Norman Cross.	Stibbington.	Oundle.	Thrapston.
(1) Does the Local Sanitary Authority subscribe to any Institution which undertakes bacteriological examination?	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes
(2) Does the Local Sanitary Authority pay for the examination in cases where the patient is too poor to pay himself?	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes
(3) Has the Local Sanitary Authority made any arrangements by which Medical Practitioners can obtain outfits for examinations without delay?	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	no	yes
(4) Or arrangements whereby a Medical Practitioner can obtain Diphtheria antitoxin at any hour?	yes	yes	...	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes
(5) Does the Local Sanitary Authority supply Diphtheria antitoxin free of cost to Medical Practitioners for use in necessitous cases?	yes	yes	...	yes	...	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes

Antitoxin is kept at Huntingdon Police Station and is provided free of Cost by the County Council.

Schools.

Every Friday all cases of infectious disease are notified by the Head Teacher to the County Medical Officer, who is also School Medical Officer ; the return gives the name and address, together with the age of the sufferer. By this means the spread of an epidemic from one village to another is closely observed, and Head Teachers of Schools in the vicinity are advised to be on the look out for cases. The information is also conveyed to the Medical Officer of Health in the adjacent Districts and to the County Medical Officers of bordering counties.

Disinfection.

In most of the districts, if not all, house disinfection appears to be carried out after infectious disease, and the disinfectant in general use is that of Formalin, either by the Formalin Lamp, Aseptiform, Konoform, or by the Formalin Spray.

In several districts it is also carried out after deaths from phthisis or Cancer. As notification of Cancer is not in force it will frequently however be the case that the death does not become known to the Medical Officer for some considerable time.

The disinfection of the bedding and clothing except by washing and exposure to the air, is not universal, although the portable steam apparatus belonging to the County can be obtained for this purpose for the actual working expenses. This should be in more universal demand.

Huntingdon has, at the Isolation Hospital, an apparatus which might be used for the disinfection of clothing, bedding, &c., and the Oundle District Council also have at their Hospital a similar appliance.

Unless disinfection is efficiently carried out it is positively dangerous, for it gives a person disinfected a false sense of security which is quite unjustified. It is doubtful whether any methods, short of stripping and repapering, are safe in the case of walls of house rooms.

MIDWIVES.

The Midwives' Act of 1902 was passed to protect mothers during child-birth and newly-born children from the dangers of unskilled and ignorant women. The special dangers aimed at were Puerperal Fever and Ophthalmia.

All women who practice Midwifery habitually or for gain are compelled to notify their intention to practice to the Authority in whose area they intend.

In this County 13 Midwives have notified. All have been visited; 3 were found to be trained and skilled women; the rest had gained admission to the Register on the grounds of previous practice.

Of the 13 Midwives on the Register—

Four are in active practice.

Four oblige the neighbours, &c.

Five have retired—married, &c.

Of these in active practice, three are trained, skilled and clean, the rest for the most part are unskilled and none too clean, unable to use a Thermometer, and scarcely able to read or write.

Water Supplies.

In localities where a public supply is established water has been plentiful. Urban Districts, with the exception of Godmanchester and Ramsey, have a plentiful supply. In Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neots and Old Fletton there are public water supplies.

In HUNTINGDON the whole plant is the property of the Corporation. The water is pumped from the collecting well into a reservoir, which supplies the greater portion of the town by gravitation, and there is also a high pressure service for those houses standing on the higher level, but the service in certain parts of the town is not satisfactory and needs attention. A few surface wells still remain in the town, but the public supply is most universally used.

In ST. IVES the pumping station is owned by a private company, The East Hunts. Water Co., the pipes in the town only being the property of the Corporation. The supply has been satisfactory during the year, but a few houses still have private wells.

In 1910 the ST. NEOTS Council purchased the works of the St. Neots Water Company, and the water supply of the District is now in the hands of the Council. This water supply of the district is obtained from the Ouse gravel at Little Barford, and is stated to be an exceptionally good water. The reservoir is about three miles from the town and

at a sufficiently high level to supply water to the top of the highest buildings in the Districts. In addition to this, the other water is entirely obtained from shallow wells which are liable to constant pollution, but in all cases where there is reason to suspect the quality of the water of any particular well, an analysis is made and any necessary action taken. 500 houses are connected with the Water Mains.

In OLD FLETON there is an ample supply of good water throughout the district. The District is supplied from the Peterborough mains.

At GODMANCHESTER, the supply is from shallow wells in the gravel of the Ouse Valley and is liable to pollution. Notices are posted on all the pumps advising the inhabitants to boil their water before using it for drinking purposes.

The provision of a proper water supply for this town ought to be taken into serious consideration as if once the supply became contaminated with Typhoid, the arrangement of the wells (practically all the same supply) is such that a serious epidemic might ensue.

At RAMSEY, water is more or less impure and the conditions remain practically the same as when reported on by Dr. Sweeting. Dr. Llewellyn, M.O.H. again draws attention to the need of a proper supply. His remarks on Sewage and drainage indicate clearly the quality of the water.

In HUNTINGDON RURAL DISTRICT, the supplies are reported to be fairly satisfactory, except at Upton, where the usual well supply was poor.

At Hartford, in 1912, negotiations were entered in to with the Local Government Board for a Loan for water supply but the matter was not proceeded with. There is no report as to whether the scheme has since been advanced.

In the ST. IVES RURAL DISTRICT, part of Fenstanton is supplied by the East Hunts. Water Company, but most of the villages in the District obtain their water supply from shallow wells, and the quality of the water varies according to local circumstances.

In the ST. NEOTS RURAL DISTRICT, Great Paxton and Abbotsley have public supplies. In the former case the water is obtained from the gravel in the Ouse Valley and pumped to a reservoir on the hill. In the latter case from a spring arising in the green sand ; both give an excellent and constant supply.

In the remainder of the Districts the supplies are obtained from shallow wells. Some of these supplies are very good in quality, others indifferent, and at times bad. Analysis of these are made from time to time.

It is proposed to extend the scheme for supplying water from Great Paxton to Toseland, Yelling, and to include the Parishes of Croxton, Eltisley, Graveley and Papworth St. Agnes. Dr. Poyntz Wright believes the scheme would be of immense advantage.

In NORMAN CROSS DISTRICT, owing to the privy midden system the wells are dangerously liable to pollution.

Yaxley and Farcet are without a public supply, and in 1911, Dr. Spencer Cooper, M.O.H., urged that a public supply should be inaugurated, either by boring in an unpolluted area or that arrangements should be made for a supply from elsewhere. Instructions have been given for the public wells to be puddled, but the quality of the water is reported to be good in every place except Yaxley and Farcet though no analyses have been made. I see no reason why water should not be brought from Peterborough; furthermore, Yaxley is well on the road to Ramsey, and sufficiently large pipes might be laid in the first place with view to extension.

At STIBBINGTON the water supply is obtained from wells. Dr. Greenwood states: "I am glad to say that the water supply so long contemplated will shortly be available."

In 1911 Dr. Elliott reported that in the OUNDLE RURAL DISTRICT the water question is receiving special consideration, Winwick and Gidding depend on shallow wells and are always liable to run short.

In the THRAPSTON RURAL DISTRICT the same applies. Covington derives its supplies from a pond, which requires more protection.

The following Table drawn up from information furnished to me by the District Medical Officers of Health shows the actual state of water supply throughout the County. It is difficult to understand how an accurate opinion can be given as to the quality of the water when practically no analyses have been made in the County.

Report on Water Supply for the Urban Districts for the Year 1914.

Name of Town, Village or Hamlet.	Source of Supply, viz :— Public Supply, Wells or Ponds, &c.	Sufficiency or Otherwise.	Quality of Water.	Whether any Analysis has been made during the year and the result of any such Analysis.
Godmanchester— Godmanchester	All private shallow wells	Ample	Potable	None
Huntingdon— Huntingdon	Public supply and a few private wells	Sufficient	...	None
Old Fletton— Fletton	Public supply Bracelow	Ample	Good	No
Woodstone	Public supply Bracelow except 4 outlying houses	Ample	Good	No
Stanground	Public supply Bracelow except 11 outlying houses	Ample	Good	No
Ramsey— Ramsey Town	Dykes and shallow wells and 2 pumps	Otherwise	Indifferent	None good
St. Mary's	Insufficient, but best that can be obtainable	can be obtainable		
Mereside	Insufficient, but best that can be obtainable	can be obtainable		
Forty Foot Bridge	Insufficient, but best that can be obtainable	can be obtainable		
Pondsbridge	Insufficient, but best that can be obtainable	can be obtainable		
Aits	Insufficient, but best that can be obtainable	can be obtainable		
St. Ives— St. Ives	East Hunts. Water Co. A few surface wells	Sufficient	Good	No
St. Neots— St. Neots	Public supply from well at Eynesbury Hardwicke	Ample	Excellent quality	Analysis made every quarter
Eynesbury				

Report on Water Supply for the Rural Districts for the Year 1914.

Name of Town, Village or Hamlet.	Source of Supply, viz :— Public Supply, Wells or Ponds, &c.	Sufficiency or Otherwise.	Quality of Water.	Whether any Analysis has been made during the year and the result of any such Analysis.
Huntingdon—				
Abbots Ripton	1 pond	Sufficient	Indifferent	No
Alconbury	2 public pumps	Failed in August and Sept.	Fair	No
Alconbury Weston	2 pumps	Failed in August and Sept.	Indifferent	No
Brampton	All private supplies	Plentiful	Various	No
Buckworth	3 public wells	Sufficient	Good	No
Barham	1 pond	Sufficient	Bad	No
Easton	1 public pump	Ample	Very good	No
Ellington	3 public pumps	Sufficient	Fair	No
Leighton Bromswold	3 pumps	Sufficient	Fair	No
Spaldwick	2 public pumps	Sufficient	Good	No
Woolley	1 public pump	Sufficient	Fair	No
Hamerton	1 public pump and 2 ponds	Sufficient	Indifferent	No
Steeple Gidding	1 pond	Sufficient	Poor	No
Sawtry All Saints & St. Andrews	1 reservoir	Sufficient	Good	No
Sawtry St. Judith	Private supply (ponds only)	Insufficient	Very doubtful	No
Woodwalton	2 public wells	Sufficient	Indifferent	No
Connington	2 ponds	Sufficient	Indifferent	No
Upwood	2 public pumps	Sufficient	Fair	No
Great Raveley	1 public pump	Had to be emptied, otherwise sufficient	Bad but now remedied	No
Coppingford	1 pump	Sufficient	Fair	No
Little Raveley	1 pond	Short in September	Indifferent	No
Upton	1 pump	Shortage in September	Indifferent	No
Kings Ripton	1 pond	Sufficient	Fair	No
Little Stukeley	3 pumps	Sufficient	Fair	No
Great Stukeley	All private supplies	Sufficient	Fair	No
Hartford	All private wells	Ample	Fair	No
Wennington	One pond	Short	Indifferent	No

REPORT ON WATER SUPPLY FOR THE RURAL DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1914—continued.

Name of Town, Village or Hamlet.	Source of Supply, viz :— Public Supply, Wells or Ponds, &c.	Sufficiency or Otherwise.	Quality of Water.	Whether any Analysis has been made during the year and the result of any such Analysis.
St. Ives—				
Bury	Clay and Alluvium	Sufficient	Not high class	...
Warboys	Peat, alluvium and Oxford Clay	Not abundant	Not high class	...
Wistow	Surface soil	Not abundant	Not high class	...
Somersham	Surface gravels	Adequate	Not high class	...
Broughton	Surface gravels	Not abundant	Better: drain surface soil and aluvium	...
Old Hurst	Surface soil	Not abundant	"	...
Pidley	Surface soil	Not abundant	"	...
Woodhurst	Surface soil	Not abundant	"	...
Colne	Surface soil	Not abundant	"	...
Bluntisham	Surface soil	Not abundant	"	...
Earith	Surface soil	Not abundant	"	...
Wyton	Surface soil	Not abundant	"	...
Houghton	Surface soil and 2 Hunts. Water Co.	...	"	...
Needingworth	Gravel	Fairly sufficient	...	...
Holywell	Gravel	...	Not high class	...
Hemingford Abbots	Wells in clay and gravel	Adequate	Poor quality	...
Hemingford Grey	Wells in clay and gravel and partly East Hunts. Water Co.	Adequate	Poor quality	...
Fenstanton	East Hunts. Company	Adequate	Good	...
Hilton	Wells in gravel	Adequate	Fair	...

REPORT ON WATER SUPPLY FOR THE RURAL DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1914—continued.

Name of Town, Village or Hamlet.	Source of Supply, viz:— Public Supply, Wells or Ponds, &c.	Sufficiency or Otherwise.	Quality of Water.	Whether any Analysis has been made during the year and the result of any such Analysis.
St. Neots—				
Catworth	1 public well	Sufficient	Fair	No
Long Stow	1 public well	Sufficient	Fair	No
Tilbrook	2 public wells	Sufficient	Fair	No
Kimbolton	6 public wells	Sufficient	Fair	No
Grafham	1 pond with filter	Insufficient	Indifferent	No
Great Staughton	2 public wells	Sufficient	Very fair	No
Hail Weston	1 public well	Sufficient	Very fair	No
Southoe	All private wells	Sufficient	Quality good	No
Diddington	1 public well	Sufficient	Very good	No
Buckden	1 public well	Sufficient	Very fair	No
Great Paxton	Public supply from well in Ouse gravel	Ample	Very good	No
Little Paxton	All private wells	Sufficient	Very fair	No
Offord Cluney	1 public well	Sufficient	Very fair	No
Offord D'Arcy	1 public well	Sufficient	Very fair	No
Wintringham	...	...	...	...
Perry	3 wells	Ample	Fair	No
Stonely	No public supply, old well used on sufferance	Insufficient	Fair	No
Toseland	1 public well	Insufficient	Bad	No
Eynesbury	...	...	...	...
Hardwick	Public supply from spring in green sand	Ample	Excellent	No
Abbotsley	1 public well	Sufficient	Good	No
Great Gransden	1 public well	Sufficient	Very good on green sand	No
Waresley	1 public well	Sufficient	Indifferent	No
Yelling	2 public wells	Sufficient		No

REPORT ON WATER SUPPLY FOR THE RURAL DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1914—continued.

Name of Town, Village or Hamlet.	Source of Supply, viz :— Public Supply, Wells or Ponds, &c.	Sufficiency or Otherwise.	Quality of Water.	Whether any Analysis has been made during the year and the result of any such Analysis.
Norman Cross—				
Orton Longville	Mains from Peterborough	Sufficient	Good	No
Orton Waterville	Private wells	Sufficient	Not satisfactory	7 all showed evidence of pollution
Denton	Private wells	Sufficient	Good	No
Holme	Public supply from Spring Farm	Sufficient	Good	No
Glatton	Private wells	Sufficient	Good	No
Yaxley	Public and private wells	Sufficient	Fair	No
Farcet	Public and private wells	Sufficient	Fair	No
Folksworth	Private wells and pond	Sufficient	Fair	No
Stilton	Public and private wells	Sufficient	Good	No
Haddon	Private wells	Sufficient	Good	No
Water Newton	Private wells	Sufficient	Good	No
Alwalton	Private wells	Sufficient	Good	No
Chesterton	Private wells	Sufficient	Good	No
Caldercote	Private wells	Sufficient	Good	No
Morborne	Private wells	Sufficient	Fair	No
Stibbington—				
Stibbington	Wells	Insufficient at present, new water works in course of construction	Poor	No

REPORT ON WATER SUPPLY FOR THE RURAL DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1914—continued.

Name of Town, Village or Hamlet.	Source of Supply. viz :— Public Supply, Wells or Ponds, &c.	Sufficiency or Otherwise.	Quality of Water.	Whether any Analysis has been made during the year and the result of any such Analysis.
Oundle—				
Winwick	Ponds	Insufficient	Bad	None
Elton	Public supply and wells	Sufficient	Good	None
Great Gidding	Ponds	Insufficient	Doubtful	None
Little Gidding	Ponds and wells	Insufficient	Doubtful	None
Thrapston—				
Bythorn	Spring, pumps and open wells	Sufficient	Some good, some bad	None
Molesworth	Pumps and wells	Sufficient	Supposed to be fairly good	None
Brington	Pumps and wells	Sufficient	Fairly good except 1 pump which is not satisfactory	None
Old Weston	Pumps and wells	Sufficient	Not of a high-class quality	None
Keyston	Pumps and wells	Sufficient	Fairly good quality	None
Covington	Pumps, wells and ponds	Sufficient	Supposed not to be of a good quality. The public pump supply is now filtered before it enters the well from a pond, &c.	One sample from a private well was analysed, and found very bad quality

POLLUTION OF STREAMS & WATERCOURSES.

The conditions referred to under this head remain much the same as in the previous year, viz., that the sewage as a rule finds its way directly into the streams and watercourses. There are two conditions which mitigate the nuisance, which would otherwise be considerable. The conservancy system is almost universal except in the larger towns, and the sewage usually enters the larger streams through slow flowing brooks and watercourses, in which the solid matters are to a large extent deposited, and though these brooks are often in an unpleasant condition the larger streams are saved much pollution.

At HUNTINGDON the solids are removed by intercepting tanks near both the outfalls ; a few drains still lead direct in to the river.

At ST. NEOTS the sewage passes through septic tanks of which there are four, before reaching the river. These tanks are opened and cleansed as required. It is reported that since the adoption of these tanks the effluent passed into the river is infinitely more satisfactory than before.

At OLD FLETON the pollution of the Nene has been remedied by the construction of two bacteria beds. The Medical Officer of Health advises that sewage should not be run in to the Lode.

In RAMSEY the pollution of the river is more serious than ever.

In NORMAN CROSS RURAL DISTRICT at Holme, the sewage is treated by two bacteria beds.

In ST. NEOTS RURAL DISTRICT the Great Ouse receives the sewage more or less purified, from Bedford, Roxton, Eaton Socon, St. Neots, and lower down from Huntingdon and St. Ives.

At KIMBOLTON the sewage is pumped on to a small sewage farm.

The river Kim receives the sewage from Kimbolton and other villages.

STIBBINGTON RURAL DISTRICT is fairly satisfactory.

In OTHER DISTRICTS no mention is made of river pollution in the reports.

In several villages there are also cesspools arranged to intercept the solids, and in other places these are deposited in the drains and open ditches through which the sewer flows.

I am informed that what are known as "soak-away" cesspools are sometimes constructed. These allow the fluid contents to soak away in the surrounding soil and tend to pollute any neighbouring wells. I cannot agree that they should be allowed.

The matter of river pollution is one which should receive more attention from Local Sanitary Authorities, for by careful attention to the disposal of excreta, and by safeguarding their natural water supplies, the necessity for a public water supply may in many cases be obviated. It is no economy to pollute the supply at hand to such an extent that it is unfit for use, and then to be compelled to buy water from a distance.

The question of the pollution of the Great Ouse and its tributaries is a much more difficult one since so many authorities and riparian owners are affected along its course.

I again suggest that it would appear desirable that the whole Country be divided into watershed areas under a central authority, who would be responsible for the purity of a river and its tributaries. It is an exceedingly delicate matter for one county to make formal complaint of pollution caused by its neighbour, whereas a central conservancy authority would have no difficulty in offering expert advice and seeing that it was carried out.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

In most of the districts throughout the County the sewerage and drainage is being rapidly improved.

In GODMANCHESTER and HUNTINGDON there are complete systems of sewers, and these are well flushed and ventilated.

In both these towns the old brick sewers are being gradually replaced by sanitary pipes.

In the Urban Districts—

In GODMANCHESTER, the sewers discharge into two brooks which coalesce and discharge into the Great Ouse, at Hemingford, one-and-half miles away.

In HUNTINGDON, there is a complete system of sewerage and drainage, two sewers discharging into the river. An intercepting tank is fitted. Drains are flushed by means of a cart.

There is a separate system for Newtown (part of Huntingdon) which discharges *via* an intercepting tank into a brook and thence into the river. Some of the houses in Huntingdon discharge direct into the river.

OLD FLETON.—The sewage disposal system in the district is in good order, and quite sufficient for the district's needs. The sewers are in good condition. They are periodically dragged and flushed.

RAMSEY.—Pail closets are more generally used but there are still many vaults left in the town, and under the new bye-laws Dr. Llewellyn hopes the few remaining will soon be done away with.

ST. IVES.—Vaults are now done away with and brick drains as opened are being gradually changed to glazed pipes.

In 1911, the ST. NEOTS Urban District Council took expert advice on the present existing faulty system and a detailed report was submitted. Nothing has yet been decided upon. The effluent from the septic tanks discharges into the river Ouse at some distance below St. Neots bridge and at present there appears to be no alternative.

In the Rural Districts—

HUNTINGDON.—No further scheme has been undertaken during the year, and the old sewers are working satisfactory.

ST. IVES.—Several inspection chambers have been built in connection with the old sewers at Fenstanton.

ST. NEOTS.—Much good work has been done in several villages, chiefly cleaning blocked-up drains and laying down new pipes.

NORMAN CROSS.—In 1912, the drainage scheme for Orton Longville was rejected by the Local Government Board, and a new scheme was being prepared and still occupies the attention of the Council. Several improvements have taken place during the year.

STIBBINGTON.—Only surface and slop water conveyed.

OUNDLE.—No information.

THRAPSTON.—Appears to be satisfactory.

REMOVAL OF EXCREMENT AND REFUSE.

Urban Districts—

GODMANCHESTER—Pail system. Removed once a week and carted out of the Town by District Council carts. Annual cost £176.

HUNTINGDON—Regularly removed by District Council carts out of the Town. Dustbins improving. Annual cost not given.

OLD FLETON—Removed once a week by Council Carts. Many dustbins defective or absent were provided where lacking. Annual cost £111 16s. 3½d.

RAMSEY—Satisfactory. Refuse removed 2 miles from Town. Annual cost £220.

ST. IVES—Removed by carts. No inadequacy. Annual cost £53.

ST. NEOTS—Carried out by contractor. Done better than previously. Annual cost £260.

Rural Districts—

HUNTINGDON—Satisfactory. Annual cost £36 for Brampton.

ST. IVES—Removed by tenants.

ST. NEOTS—No scavenging in district except Kimbolton and Buckden, work done well.

NORMAN CROSS—All by tenants and farmers. Annual cost nil.

STIBBINGTON—Removed by occupiers of houses.

OUNDLE—On gardens and used on land.

THRAPSTON—On farms and gardens.

There appears to be a general slackness and lack of method in the matter of scavenging both in the Urban and Rural Districts. Heaps of refuse and brick ash bins abound almost everywhere, in many instances very close to the dwellings. They are not emptied regularly, are allowed to accumulate to overflowing, and become disseminators of filth and disease and the breeding place for swarms of flies. Where dustbins are provided they are frequently insanitary and without lids; sugar boxes and barrels take the place of sanitary bins. In some districts the closets are almost exclusively of the pit type, they are foul and evil smelling and pollute that small amount of precious water which must needs satisfy the demands of the people. All these pits should be done away with and sanitary pails should take their place. So long as excrement is kept above the level of the "live earth" there is little risk of water pollution and to this end the people should be encouraged in the villages each to become his own scavenger and to dig the pail contents in to his garden; but this is not always possible and I strongly advocate the appointment of scavengers for our villages in order that they may be kept reasonably clean and sweet.

These remarks as to the prevalence of pit privies do not apply to every district in the County as seen by the table on the Sanitary Inspectors report. Some districts appear to do little to abate the nuisance while others have done everything within their power.

HOUSE SANITATION.

Improvements are very gradually being effected. The apparent reluctance of owners to keep their property in a state of habitable repair appears to be due to the facts that the lowness of the rents renders property an unprofitable investment if any money at all is to be spent upon it. It is not to be expected that owners will let property at a loss, so until tenants are able to pay a reasonable rent it is unlikely that property will improve to any great extent except at the instigation of the Sanitary Authority. But the Sanitary Authority is often on the horns of a dilemma, for if the repairs are of an extensive nature and the rent is low, the owner would rather close the premises and cut his losses. The evicted tenant has then to find refuge somewhere and usually goes in the workhouse or shares a home with some neighbour, causing overcrowding and a high sickness rate, and in addition exposes his females to moral dangers which accrue when persons are herded together indiscriminately in tiny bedrooms. On the other hand, much can be done; for instance new windows might be constructed and already existing ones enlarged or made to open; dampness cured by fitting gutters, mending roofs or by draining and paving yards. Sanitary dustbins are badly wanted in many houses, and tenants should be encouraged to keep the pail closets clean. A large number of vaults and troughs still require conversion. I feel confident that much can be done to improve existing houses. In order that a man may bring up his family in decency, three bedrooms are necessary. The great majority of the cottages have only two. In many cases three houses might be converted into two, each of which might take one of the extra rooms. One must always remember that the tendency of modern civilization is for the country areas to become less populated, and for the great towns to increase; in this County we have not houses enough for all, and it is to the advantage of the employer of the agricultural labourer to keep him healthy and contented at home, rather than that he should emigrate to the town or abroad in the hopes of bettering himself.

In reference to Table VI at the end of the Report, statistics of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors will be found.

HOUSING.

A summary of work stated to have been done under the Housing and Town Planning Act is shown in Table V.

SPECIAL REPORT ON HOUSING.

The following reports of inspections made by myself during the latter part of 1913 and the early part of 1914 show the conditions then existing. It is possible that many improvements may have been effected since then but this I have been unable to verify. It is also possible that the removal of young men from the cottages in to other districts may have ameliorated certain of the overcrowdings. At the present moment I should not advise either the expenditure of money or male labour on new buildings, but much might be done by the Local Sanitary Authorities without spending money to improve the sanitary conditions within their areas if they would avail themselves more fully of the powers vested in them by means of the already existing machinery at their disposal.

Report on the Housing Conditions of the Urban District of Ramsey.

RAMSEY. Population (1901) 4823. (1911) 5328.

The Urban District of Ramsey is in an exceptional position, for while being the largest urban district in the Country it actually consists of a small town of some three or four thousand inhabitants while the rest of the population is scattered throughout the area which is 17,033 acres. It will be seen that there has been an increase in the population of 500 since 1901 and it is probable that the greater proportion of this increase has taken place among the Fen workers, for in the town of Ramsey itself there are many old folks who have lived in the Fen some time but who now live in two roomed cottages in the town to be nearer the shops while their places have been taken by the younger workers with families. In some cases however the old folks are still inhabiting the roomy cottages to the detriment of men with families.

Dealing with the Town proper. *Firstly*—It consists of two main streets, the High Street and the Great Whyte: the latter was at one time an open water course but was covered in some time ago. Off these two main streets are several smaller streets and a large number of court yards. It is in these court yards that the greatest amount of bad property is located. A number of houses were noted to be quite unfit for habitation and in some of these were rats, the roofs let in water, windows were falling out and the fabric of the houses was in a state of structural uncertainty. Four cases of really bad overcrowding were observed and the worst in which father and mother and seven children were sleeping in one moderate sized bedroom and one tiny room. In another case father and mother and five children were sleeping in one room and in the third instance the parents with nine children were sleeping under very insanitary conditions. There were several cottages to be let at the time of inspection but none of them were family cottages, and there appears to be urgent need of cottages with three bedrooms in the Town, but conditions could be somewhat ameliorated by rearranging the tenants and the cottages so that men with young families might have the advantage

of larger cottages now occupied by persons who are enjoying more accommodation than they really need, while two cottages might be converted into one or three in to two with advantage.

Turning to the Sanitary conditions: approximately two hundred middens still exist in the Town and in every yard there is at least one open ash pit. Both of these are very serious nuisances and bitter complaints were received on all sides from the tenants. In many instances these nuisances were close to the house and it was stated to be impossible to keep the windows open owing to the smell. The Medical Officer reports that fly papers are supplied free of cost to the inhabitants. It would appear to be rather paradoxical to tolerate places where flies are bred by the million and then to attempt to destroy them by the hundred. A number of new pails have recently been fitted but many more are required, while these, together with the ashpits, should receive the immediate attention of the Inspector of Nuisances; they can all be dealt with by the Inspector of Nuisances himself under section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The water supply of the Town is bad; there are three sources. The first, rain water, which is used for ordinary domestic purposes and which is collected from the roofs and stored usually in galvanized iron tubs, but in many of the poorer cottages in wooden tubs. Second, pump water, mostly unfitted even for domestic purposes. Third, water from the pump, known as the Town Pump, near the Great Eastern Station and water from the Ballast Pit which is delivered in a barrel and sold at the rate of a half-penny per bucket. This is surface water, filtered through gravel and stored in a pit at the end of Great White. Persons who cannot afford to pay for drinking water frequently have to go long distances to fetch it.

Secondly—The Fen Country surrounding the Town. This large area may be conveniently divided in to hamlets. At Ramsey Aits there is a cluster of cottages surrounding the brick yards and also some outlying cottages in a district known as Australia. Although the outside appearance of these cottages is against them they are not so bad inside: the fact that they have been built without proper foundations has made them look as though they are likely to fall down, which they are not. At St. Mary's there is a distinct scarcity of houses and of the existing cottages two could be turned in to one with advantage. This is also the case in a district known as the Rookery where there is a great shortage of bedroom accommodation. Another "cottage" which is infested with rats is not fit for habitation. At Pondsbridge there are three cottages in a very bad state of repair: in one particularly, husband and wife and nine children live in three rooms; six children sleep in two beds on the ground floor and the brick floor was wet at the time of inspection. At Mereside the lack of accommodation is also evident while Forty Foot Bridge is rather better.

Throughout the whole district there is a lack of water, the inhabitants being entirely dependent upon the rain. The Sanitary conditions are also bad. That there is a lack of family cottages is

apparent, and from information received as to the rents now paid and the wages earned by the tenants it would appear that cottages could be built at an economic rent. Money is plentiful in Ramsey, but money quickly earned is easily spent, for although wages are good when work is in full swing there is great distress among the improvident the moment flood or frost renders work impossible. Many new houses have been built in Ramsey by private enterprise, notably in a district known as the Fields; these are hardly for labourers and quite a number of nice little houses have been built in the Fen by the County Council for small holders. The Urban District Council is now contemplating the erection of twelve cottages for the industrial classes, six in the Town and six at St. Mary's. This will considerably help matters and it is hoped that it will be a financial success and that they may be encouraged to further extend building operations. The water question is as urgent as ever but the financial difficulties are great, owing to the fact that if a general rate is imposed for water, practically the only persons who would derive benefit from it would be those living in the Town. It would appear however that co-operation of districts might help to further a scheme, for if the Peterborough water was brought from Fletton and if Farcet and Yaxley could be induced to co-operate, the cost of bringing water to Ramsey would be shared by all those who derive benefit. There is no reason why it should not be extended to Bury and Warboys, and the difficulty of charging a rate on the whole of Ramsey Urban District could be overcome by levying the rate upon those who lived in the Town and upon those who used the water on the way to the Town. It would certainly be a great boon to all.

Report on the Housing Conditions for the Rural District of Huntingdon.

ABBOTS RIPTON. Population (1901) 386. (1911) 379.

There are some old thatch cottages in the Main Street, two of which are damp either through defective roofs or absence of spouting. There are two bad cases of overcrowding, one of which husband and wife and ten children sleep in three bedrooms two of which are very small. Two very pleasing cottages have been recently built, and there are quite a number of thatch cottages in a very good state of repair, and, taken as a whole, the housing conditions of this village are good, but there still seems to be a lack of a pair of good cottages. Most of the cottages in this village are tied.

CONINGTON. Population (1904) 268. (1911) 168.

Very good. Great care is evidently taken of this property.

GREAT RAVELEY. Population (1901) 106. (1911) 261.

This village consists almost entirely of old cottages. One bad case of overcrowding was noticed and two houses were distinctly doubtful. Attempts have been made to remedy the conditions of some of the thatch cottages. One tenant feared to go to the closet in windy weather owing to its structural insecurity for a brick had fallen off and hurt a child's foot. There is room for a couple of family cottages.

HARTFORD. Population (1901) 410. (1911) 461.

This village is not as other country villages for many of the people work in Huntingdon and some are river side visitors. There appears to be a sufficiency of cottages for Hartford people, but there will not be if it becomes a fashionable Huntingdon suburb, and the residents are outbid by strangers. With one or two exceptions the cottages are very good, but there was one cottage in the Huntingdon Road which was dirty, somewhat delapidated inside and distinctly overcrowded. In a block of four cottages, known as the Terrace, the back yards were very dirty. If strangers wish to live in Hartford and are willing to pay for the houses it will be necessary to build more.

KINGS RIPTON. Population (1901) 111. (1911) 112.

A stationary population. There appears to be no demand for houses here and several are now empty. There are two bad cottages in the Main Road, one of which was closed and another showed evidence of dampness and required spouting.

LITTLE RAVELEY. Population (1901) 45. (1911) 46.

This hamlet had one thatched cottage of doubtful quality and overcrowded; in one of the two bedrooms slept husband, wife and baby, a girl of 12 and a boy of 3, while in the other there were four boys ranging from 14 to 5.

SAWTRY. Population (1901) 1013. (1911) 994.

The village of Sawtry is scattered over a considerable area. The greater portion being to the west and off the North Road. On leaving the North Road and entering the village from Green End there are several thatch cottages in a bad state of repair and unfit for habitation. In one case father and mother and three children were living in a cottage with one room upstairs and two downstairs; in another instance the roof leaks sufficiently to allow the water to come down on to the beds and the inmates had to sleep downstairs. In Maltings Lane there were six cottages in a very bad state and unfit for human habitation, while in Back Street in a cottage with two bedrooms, husband, wife and a girl of 17 were sleeping in one room, while near by husband and wife and four children were sleeping in one medium size room and one small one. In all a dozen houses should be demolished, and there is urgent need for more cottages. An instance was related in which a man had taken a cottage four months before he required to live in it rather than miss it. The sanitary conditions are fairly good, pail closets being in use, but heaps of refuse in lieu of dust bins were in evidence. The population during the decennium was practically stationary only showing a drop of 19; it is unlikely that self-respecting labourers of the better class will seek work in Sawtry until better housing accommodation is provided for their families.

UPWOOD. Population (1901) 386. (1911) 376.

Practically stationary, but as this village is on the edge of the Fen it would probably be increased were it not for the fact that there are no decent houses for labourers. In the Main Street between the Church and the Inn are several very bad cottages. They are in a bad state of repair, damp both underfoot and overhead, with windows which in many cases do not open, and the mud and stud walls are falling away. Three bad cases of overcrowding were noticed, and in one case a boy of 15 was sleeping in a tiny lean-to room in which the only source of light was a window 9ins. by 8ins. on the floor level. There are at least five houses in Upwood which are certainly not fit for human habitation, and there is urgent need for family cottages, and information was forthcoming that people were driven away for a home.

WENNINGTON. Population (1901) . (1911) .

This village consists entirely of mud and stud cottages. A great deal of care has evidently been bestowed on the cottages in this village and the tenants appeared to be proud of their homes. One case of overcrowding was observed.

WOODWALTON. Population (1901) 291. (1911) 281.

At the entrance of this village is a house with two bedrooms and two rooms on the ground floor, one of which is too damp to live in and was used as a coal place and for keeping doves; upstairs in one bedroom sleep husband and wife, two babies and three other children and in the other bedroom were five girls aged 15, 14, 13, 12 and 7, two girls are temporarily away from home. The house was grossly overcrowded, but apart from its overcrowded condition was unfit for human habitation. Next door was a house in a similar state of disrepair, but the floor was up as a rat hunt had been in progress. In this house a man of 24, a girl of 12 and another of 7 slept in one room. Under the railway bridge to the left were eight cottages built of brick and appeared to be structurally sound, they had only, however, one bedroom and two rooms downstairs and were quite unsuitable for the families by which they were tenanted. In one case boys of 15, 12 and 11, and a girl of 13 sleep in the bedroom, while husband and wife sleep in a little room downstairs leading from the kitchen, in which bedroom the window opened in to a shed and not in to the outside air. This house was overcrowded. In another husband and wife and three children sleep in a bedroom upstairs, and in another husband and wife and four children sleep in the upstairs bedroom. In another of this row husband, wife and three children, the oldest 15, and grandfather all sleep in the bedroom and the little room off the kitchen. All these are gross instances of overcrowding; the structure was sound and it would appear desirable to convert the eight cottages into four. At the other end of the village were two brick cottages and two wooden ones, and further along the road still two brick cottages one of which was unoccupied. The occupants stated that they were leaving the cottage in order that the roof might be raised, and it is hoped that the intentions of the owner

are to convert the two cottages in to one. There is a distinct lack of cottages in Woodwalton, and considerable room for improvement in the already existing property.

GREAT STUKELEY. Population (1901) 346. (1911) 352.

A practically stationary population. The cottages, as a whole, are in a very fair state of repair and the sanitary conditions about the average. Instances of damp floors were noted and difficulty in obtaining drinking water. One case of serious overcrowding was visited in which nine persons, five of whom were adults, slept in two bedrooms; this is a case in which a temporary and portable third bedroom for the boys would be appreciated. Generally speaking the cottages appeared to be sufficient in number, but the third bedroom is deficient in several cases. Three "tied" cottages at Waterloo, an outlying hamlet, was stated to be empty.

LITTLE STUKELEY. Population (1901) 201. (1911) 240.

This village has increased considerably during the decennium. The inhabitants for the most part are not agricultural labourers working around the village. Quite a number of persons appeared to have bought their own houses and have settled here. It is stated that there are only twelve occupants who are employed locally on the land. The remaining inhabitants consist of four married railway men, another who works at Huntingdon, and a number of pensioners who have been Policemen, Postmen, etc. There are a great many old people either living alone or in couples, and an unusual number of the inhabitants own their own cottages. The sanitary administration is fair but there are several cottages without slop water drains and whose yards are consequently in a sloppy condition. Dampness was noted in several instances, in one of which the surface drain had become filled in and prevented the water flowing away. Ash heaps were also noticed within a few yards of the door and several pails were defective and constituted a nuisance. The slop water from several cottages leads direct in to an open drain in front of them and the smell was very offensive. In another case the slop water was carried across the road and thrown on the road side. One serious instance of overcrowding exists; here man and wife and two youths slept in one small bedroom, and in addition there was a loose board at the foot of the stair covering a hole in the ground from which water is bailed out in wet weather. This house is unfit for habitation. There are two cottages in the village which have been empty for some considerable time, and which from their outside appearances did not seem to be fit to live in. Some of the cottages are of mud and stud and covered with thatch; these are for the most part occupied by elderly persons, and their fitness for habitation of these cottages should be limited to the life of the tenant. It was particularly noticeable that the occupants who own their own cottages kept them in a much better state of repair and cleanliness than those who were merely tenants. There appears to be a demand for cottages in this village, and probably suitable cottages would be purchased outright by the tenant. There is considerable difficulty in obtaining drinking water.

ALCONBURY WESTON. Population (1901) 293. (1911) 319.

This village lies in a hollow, and the houses are situated on either side of the brook which is subject to flooding. The houses for the most part are old and by the bridge are somewhat crowded together. In one case there was a very dark and damp kitchen and a bad trough closet was a nuisance. Next door was a similar cottage in which one man, two women and two children resided, and which was not suitable for the number of occupants but might be considered habitable for an old couple. On the south side of the brook was a cottage with one bedroom upstairs and one room downstairs, from which lead a tiny room which might reasonably be used for coals, etc. In this house sleep a man and wife and another man, who was stated to be sleeping on the kitchen floor. This house was not fit for habitation. Another similar house was on the border line, and a third of similar proportions was only just made habitable owing to the careful and cleanly habits of the tenants. In another cottage husband, wife, baby and a boy of 18 were sleeping in one room, while three girls and three boys ranging from 14 to 3 were sleeping in the other bedroom. There appears to be an unusual amount of refuse lying about the yards in this village and many of the pails had not been emptied with regularity. The tenants complained that they had difficulty in disposing of the pail contents, and in this village as well as in Alconbury there appears to be an urgent need for a public scavenger. One or two new houses are required and it would be advisable that they should be built well above the flood line, for instance up the hill.

ALCONBURY. Population (1901) 543. (1911) 518.

In the row of cottages on the south side of the brook one case of overcrowding was noticed, and the ash pits and closets were a nuisance. On the north side there is a group of mud and stud cottages which are unsatisfactory. The drinking water was stated to be obtained from a well which is dry-steened and surrounded by a collection of domestic refuse which must drain direct in to the well. At the Church end of the village the houses are better, but husband and wife and five growing children were all sleeping in two bedrooms and the wife stated that "it was impossible to find a house in the district with the third bedroom." There is a demand for at least two cottages. The necessity of public scavenging was obvious in this village and arrangements might be made with advantage for a joint scavenger with Alconbury Weston.

BRAMPTON. Population (1901) 1,020. (1911) 895.

This large village shows a decrease of 125 in the intercensal period. This is somewhat extraordinary, for the other villages around the town of Huntingdon, viz: Hartford and the Stukeleys have increased, and one would think that Brampton would have attracted Huntingdon people in a like degree. The west end of Brampton consists chiefly of old thatch cottages in various states of repair. One, an excellent cottage with four rooms on the ground floor, was however grossly

overcrowded for husband, wife and a girl of 14 sleep in in one room and four adults and a boy in another; this house is not suitable for more than four persons. Several were noticed in a bad state of repair both thatch and walls letting in the rain. An attempt has been made to repair some which were reported by the Medical Officer of Health for closure. One bad case of overcrowding was noticed in which three men sleep in one room, and husband and wife and girl of 19 in another. In another instance one bedroom could not be used as the tenant said it was not safe, and in another an old lady was living alone. These cottages are not fit for habitation. Round the pond on the west side were some old cottages in a decent state of repair, one of which was on the border line of overcrowding, while further on were some new cottages. On the east side of the pond were some cottages in a very dirty state, one particularly with a filthy yard probably due to the filthy habits of the tenants. One little cottage with one bedroom and one downstairs room was occupied by mother and son, the son was sleeping downstairs on the sofa. Two of these houses were not fit for habitation. In the Main Street were some small brick cottages with one decent bedroom and one tiny lean-to room for the scullery. In one of these little bedrooms sleep two boys of 13 and 12 and a man of 21. This house was overcrowded. There appears to be a need for about six cottages in Brampton, and the lack of houses may be the reason for the fall in the population.

UPTON. Population (1901) 91. (1911) 100.

The cottages of this village are not good and there are never many to let. In one row of four the thatch was bad and they were in a bad state of repair. One was overcrowded, husband and wife and girls of 4 and 13 were sleeping in one bedroom. They would like another house. In another cottage the conditions were unfavourable, being overcrowded owing to the fact that a person with consumption was sleeping in one of the bedrooms. Two family cottages are required here.

HAMERTON. Population (1901) 171. (1911) 159.

All mud and stud cottages carefully tended and in good order. No insufficiency.

BUCKWORTH. Population (1901) 164. (1911) 150.

The cottages are in a fair condition. No insufficiency. One cottage at the brick yards was practically without water, the only source other than rain water being the ditch which runs in front of the house.

BARHAM. Population (1901) 57. (1911) 49.

A good deal appears to have been done to the property, but one or two minor suggestions will probably be carried out.

LEIGHTON. Population (1901) 287. (1911) 285.

The cottages in this village shows signs of careful attention. One bad case of overcrowding was noticed in which husband and wife and five children sleep in one room of approximately 700 cubic feet. One or two small matters require attention in the matter of sanitary offices. There appears to be a need for one or possibly two family cottages.

WOOLLEY. Population (1901) 40. (1911) 54.

Three cottages were empty. In another the roof was leaking and they were waiting for the thatcher. There does not appear to be any demand for new cottages.

SPALDWICK. Population (1901) 249. (1911) 258.

In a row of cottages on the road to Stow was a bad case of overcrowding. These cottages consist of one decent room upstairs and downstairs and were suitable for a couple or for a small family only. They are not suitable for children and two might be converted in to one with advantage. Another case of overcrowding was noticed near the School, and there appears to be a demand for two new housos.

EASTON. Population (1901) 79. (1911) 93.

There was one house which was not fit for habitation, but was occupied by husband, wife and four children. In another the roof was bad, and in another very good house the middle bedroom of three had no proper window. In another instance father and mother and two boys of 10 and 7 sleep in one room, while boys of 12, 19 and 17 sleep in a tiny room over the scullery. This house was overcrowded, and this cottage with the one next door should be converted in to one. As this village shows signs of increase it is probable that two new cottages will be required since one of the already existing ones requires closing, and in another case two should be turned in to one.

ELLINGTON. Population (1901) 255. (1911) 277.

At Ellington Thorpe there are several mud and stud cottages. In one the roof was very bad. In another row reside three old folk who appear to be excellent and cleanly tenants. These three cottages were probably built during the life of these tenants. In another cottage a son of 25 sleeps in an undesirable little room on the ground floor; he wishes to get married but cannot find a cottage. In a row of cottages at Ellington was a bedroom without a window, and in another case an old invalid lady sleep in a room without a window. These cottages require converting two in to one and would then be serviceable. In the village another cottage was visited in which one of the two bedrooms had no window. Taking in to consideration the fact that there has been a distinct rise in the population, that several require converting two in to one, and that the life of several others must be short lived, there appears a urgent need for several cottages in this village.

**Report on the Housing Conditions of the Rural
District of St. Ives.**

WOODHURST. Population (1901) 253. (1911) 247.

A village of 247 inhabitants, population stationary, consisting of a Main Street and a Back Street. The cottages are chiefly brick and tile and in a fair state of repair but the majority are small: many two roomed cottages exist. Off the Main Street is a yard known as Brown's Yard with five two roomed cottages occupied by old or single persons; they are quite unfit for families but are all right under the present conditions. In the back street were two cottages which have been recently done up and another thatch cottage which has been tinkered but is unfit for habitation. There were three empty tied cottages in the village and two good cottages not inhabited but used as a store; there were also three derelicts. There was an absence in many cases of through ventilation. At present there does not appear to be any need for more cottages but care should be taken lest a large family arrives in the village and resides in one of these small cottages.

HEMINGFORD GREY.

This village is unlike most villages in that it is divided in to two parts, one being the village proper and the other that portion of St. Ives town which lies south of the river. The population in 1911 was 800, this being 52 less than in 1901 which fall may be accounted for by the varying population of the workhouse. Dealing with the St. Ives or eastern portion of the village; there is a long terrace of about 30 brick and tile cottages known as Filberts Walk, for the most part structurally sound but suffering from the fact that they have cellar kitchens which are damp even in the Summer and uninhabitable in Winter; without counting the cellar the house contains two bedrooms and one living room. There was only one case of overcrowding in which father, mother, three girls and four boys sleep in the two bedrooms. On the Huntingdon road is a terrace of about 30 brick and slate houses known as Victoria Terrace; about 10 houses possess 3 bedrooms and the others only 2. In several instances the houses were uncomfortably overpopulated, while in two at least distinct overcrowding was noticed. This terrace requires careful watching for there are young families growing up in houses with 2 bedrooms, while in some instances the cottages with 3 bedrooms were tenanted by persons who did not require them and a re-shuffle would assist matters. Complaints were received as to the unsatisfactory condition of the drain and the liability to flooding the gardens. The west end or Church end is of quite a different nature. On entering the village, opposite the Waggon and Horses Public House and on the south side of the road is a block of brick and thatch cottages one of which had only one bedroom, and another in which husband and wife and 2 boys reside was badly in want of proper sleeping accommodation, the roof was very thin and bad but had been dressed. In another instance (the occupants being out) I was informed that father, mother and an adult invalid daughter sleep in the only bedroom. The sanitary arrangements were bad,

the vaults and ashpits being in a filthy condition and swarming with flies. In the next row husband and wife and four others sleep in 2 bedrooms and the house was overcrowded. Further on in a district known as The Thorp, father, mother and five children sleep in what had been one bedroom divided in two by a wooden partition, while next door father, mother and five children were similarly housed. These two houses were overcrowded. One new cottage has been recently built in the village and there did not appear to be any to let. There appears a distinct shortage of cottages in the west end of the village and I am of opinion that some should be built here.

HEMINGFORD ABBOTS. Population (1901) 345. (1911) 364.

Slight increase in population. This little village contains a number of large residential houses in addition to the usual cottages. On the whole the property is in good condition and there does not appear to be much overcrowding. In one instance a vault closet communicates directly with the wash house and was very offensive, the house wife complained that she was always ill and she looked it. In another instance a very bad and dark bedroom which had probably been an out building was used as a sleepingroom by a boy. Several good cottages were however tenanted by old folks. One case of overcrowding was noticed in the west end in which husband and wife and four girls sleep in two bedrooms, this cottage was tied as was the next one and two might be converted in to one with advantage. The sanitary conditions of this village were bad, the backs of the cottages in the Main Street being in a filthy condition and tenants had been allowed to keep ducks within a few feet of the living rooms. The sanitary conveniences were in some instances vaults. There is distinct want of new cottages, for one woman stated that her son waited three years to get married for want of a house and then had to go to St. Ives. The shortage appears to have been accentuated owing to the fact that river-side visitors have bought up cottages and converted two or three in to a summer residence and I was informed that three more had just been bought for the same purpose. More cottages are badly required in this village.

HOLYWELL. Population (1901)

This little hamlet situate on the banks of the Ouse contains very few labourers cottages. Several of the houses are occupied by artists and river-side people. One thatch cottage with 2 bedrooms was occupied by father, mother and three boys and the thatch was bad. This cottage was probably overcrowded. A very offensive trough closet was observed which was enough to pollute any water supply in the immediate vicinity. There does not appear to be any real demand for houses in this village for those who require river-side residences can pay for them themselves.

NEEDINGWORTH.

This is quite a large village but has shown a considerable decrease in recent years. In South End is a long terrace known as Church Street Terrace with ten brick and tile houses with one bedroom and

one living room with a passage and scullery. One cottage was occupied by husband, wife and five children and was overcrowded and another by husband, wife and four children. Yet another instance of overcrowding was noticed in which husband, wife and five children including a son over twenty sleep in two rooms. Two small cottages were observed to be empty and two derelicts, and also a row in which four small cottages have been converted in to one large one. There does not appear to be a family cottage in the village to be let and at the present moment there is a demand for at least three cottages with three bedrooms.

BLUNTISHAM AND EARITH. Population (1901) 965.
(1911) 1022.

These large villages show an increase of approximately 50 by the census returns. Dealing first with Bluntisham, the south portion of the village is in good order and for the most part consists of nicely appointed houses: at Wood End however are several poor cottages, several cases of overcrowding were observed, in one instance father, mother and four sons, the youngest twelve, occupied two small bedrooms, in another husband, wife and daughter of thirty occupied one little room and three grown up sons in the other, both of these bedrooms were in the roof. Three other cases of a similar nature were noted. The structure and condition of the cottages was poor and there was evidence of defective roofs and walls while some of the cottages had been boarded up at the back but were not watertight. The sanitary conditions were poor and several offensive vaults were observed, in one instance the closet was in a barn which was used for other purposes, while in another instance one closet had to serve for three cottages. One derelict and two empty houses were seen both of which were tiny and not suitable for families. There is a distinct lack of family cottages in this village.

EARITH.—On entering the village from the West there is a terrace of five cottages on the right, in three of these cottages are bedrooms without a window opening in to the outside air, and in the adjoining row are two bedrooms without windows both occupied by young children. One or two houses showed evidence of faulty roofs and a cottage down the Main Street which on a previous occasion appeared to be derelict has been re-thatched. Cottages which have been previously reported have been repaired and rendered habitable and two good double-fronted cottages have recently been built. It is doubtful whether any more cottages are wanted here provided that the present ones are rendered habitable.

COLNE. Population (1901) 260. (1911) 339.

This village has shown a marked increase in the population owing to the abundance of work in the neighbourhood. Several new cottages were noticed out side the village among the orchards. One case of overcrowding was observed and two instances of young and growing families who had only sufficient accommodation so long as the children are small. Some minor defects in the sanitation were noticed but on the whole the village was good. It is probable that the resources of the district are sufficient to build houses as required.

**Report of the Housing Conditions of the St. Neots
Rural District.**

Area in Acres	...	...	51,265.
Separate Occupiers (1911)			1,846.
Population (1901)	7,329.	(1911)	7,227, decrease 2.

The population of this District taken as a whole is practically stationary. The only villages showing an appreciable increase in the decennium being Great Paxton, Great Staughton, Offord, Southoe and Tetworth, while Buckden, Toseland and Waresley have fallen. Many of the houses are of great age and appear to have come to an end of their period of usefulness, while the houses which are least fitted for human habitation are cottages of the mud and stud type and covered with thatch. Taken as a whole the sanitary condition of the district is bad, considerable number of pit closets exist and in many cases where pails have been fitted, the lack of a proper scavenging system is apparent. At least one case has arisen in which an owner has been served with a closing order which has been disregarded.

ABBOTSLEY. Population (1901) 329. (1911) 328.

A stationary population, several houses were noticed to be very damp, the bedrooms small, ill-vented and dark; they are insufficient in number and several cases of overcrowding were observed; the majority of the houses have two bedrooms and some only one. There is a distinct shortage of decent family cottages. There is no evidence that anything in the way of repairs has been done in recent years to the already existing cottages. There is a public water supply.

BUCKDEN. Population (1901) 1,021. (1911) 995.

A falling population. The quality of the cottages in this village varies considerably. In the main road there are good cottages, and several new ones have been recently built. On the other hand, down School Lane and Bakers Lane there are cottages which require much in the way of alteration and repairs to make them habitable. Several cases of overcrowding were observed in the village and the sanitary conditions are bad. In one cottage which consisted of a bedroom and a tiny room without a window upstairs, a kitchen and a very small scullery, the husband and wife slept in the scullery and five children slept in the rooms upstairs. In another case the father and mother with four sons and three daughters from eighteen years of age and downwards slept in two bedrooms; the yards in certain houses in this village were very bad and the houses damp and dirty. Some of the closets were very dirty and appeared to be used in one instance as a chicken house as well as a closet. To summarise:—

1. There is a shortage of decent cottages.
2. Several of the present cottages should come down and several more require considerable repairs and alterations to make them fit for human habitation; this also applies to the yards and precincts.

3. Systematic inspection should be employed in this village since several houses require visiting at least monthly by the Sanitary Inspector in order to prevent the dirty habits of some of the tenants allowing the premises to relapse in to their present filthy condition.
4. A regular system of scavenging is required.

CATWORTH. Population (1901) 444. (1911) 420.

A decrease of 24. Ten houses are empty and unfit to live in ; there is the usual shortage of houses with three bedrooms. One case of overcrowding was observed. In several cases cottages were not water-tight and there were instances in which windows did not open. In one case the landlord had repaired a broken window by boarding it over. There does not appear to be any lack of cottages but there is a shortage of bedrooms.

DIDDINGTON. Population (1901) 180. (1911) 186.

Taken as a whole Diddington is a fair sample of the rest of the district. There is no great demand for cottages.

GRAFHAM. Population (1901) 220. (1911) 223.

Two cottages have been closed in Church Lane. There is one with faulty thatch of a doubtful nature, but there is no real demand for cottages.

GREAT GRANSDEN. Population (1901) 504. (1911) 470.

Several houses are falling in to disrepair, one cottage was very damp and the rain comes in. There is no particular lack of cottages and no demand, but those now in existence require improvements.

GREAT PAXTON. Population (1901) 244. (1911) 268.

This village shows a slight increase in population. There is the usual shortage of bedroom accommodation in some of the cottages ; in one or two houses the roof was in a bad condition. Several new cottages have recently been built, there is one to let and there does not now seem to be any real demand for more houses.

GREAT STAUGHTON. Population (1901) 746. (1911) 763.

Slight rise in the population. This village is curious owing to the fact that at the Dillington end the population appears to have vanished ; about thirty houses have been pulled down in the last thirty years and the foundations of several alone remain. The few houses at the Dillington end of this village which are now in existence are very old, some of them are the mud and stud type and in a bad state of repair. The roof and gable of one let in the rain and a cottage with one bedroom and one living room only was in a very dirty condition. The houses at Church end were clean but in some instances out of repair ; the sanitary condition of one was very bad,

the closet draining directly in to the brook where the refuse was apparently thrown. At Staughton Green the back ways were very bad and some closets dirty, while in the Main Street there were several cottages of doubtful quality; one case of gross overcrowding was observed in which parents, six children and a male lodger of 23 slept in one house, the accommodation being such that the girl of 12 and the lodger of 23 were sleeping in the same bedroom with three other small children. Two cottages were empty; it was stated that young people could not get married for want of a cottage and one instance was noted. Probably one or two family cottages are required. The sanitary conditions in the village require attention,

HAILWESTON. Population (1901) 251. (1911) 258.

Taken as a whole the cottages in this village are of the usual order. One cottage was suspected to be overcrowded being occupied by parents, a male lodger and 6 children, including a boy of 21 and a girl of 13; the house was not good. Another mud and stud cottage appeared to be structurally unsafe and the bedroom was small and dark with a partition down the middle; although informed that there was only one occupant, the arrangement of the bedroom led one to believe that this was not so. In another cottage the roof and structure was so unsound that the occupant slept on the ground floor. One house was unoccupied and the sagging roof suggested that it was structurally unsafe. At the present moment there does not appear to be any great demand for new cottages, but two at least should be closed and these would have to be replaced by others.

KIMBOLTON. Population (1901) 915. (1911) 913.

The population of this village is stationary. An old resident stated that in the last 40 years he believed that 80 houses had been pulled down, 40 of which were in the last 15 years and that only three new ones had been built. The houses in this village are about the average, there is the same want of the third bedroom. At Brook Side the water from the pump was very offensive. In the Rookery there were some empty houses apparantly unfit to live in. One had either fallen down or been partly pulled and two cottages made in to one and occupied by one family. In the Main Street and East Street things were somewhat better. Off the Church Yard is a cottage now unoccupied since the death of its occupant and in Thrapston Road were one or two very bad cottages. The sanitary condition of these in particular was very bad. At Newtown the cottages were better; in one case the roof and structure is defective. There appears to be a want of cottages in this village and, in addition, the sanitary condition of those present in existence is far from satisfactory.

LITTLE PAXTON. Population (1901) 219. (1911) 214.

Condition much about the average. There is one bad cottage, damp, structure and roof bad, and ought to be closed; some others are not good. It is possible that cottages with land attached might be built here for the paper mill employees and so relieve tension in St. Neots Town.

OFFORD D'ARCY. Population (1901) 336. (1911) 358.

The cottages are fair, a number of new ones have recently been built, while in Offord Cluny there are several doubtful cottages; two old cottages have been closed and may be demolished and in one case the cottage was damp and the bedrooms poor and dark. There is probably need for a couple of family cottages. A farmer states that at Offord Cluny there are at least two young fellows to his knowledge who are waiting to get married and who are now lodging in the girls home unmarried as no houses are available.

PERRY. Population (1901)

In Perry conditions are fair but there is no proper water supply and no demand for cottages.

SOUTHOE. Population (1901) 213. (1911) 229.

Two cottages at least are unfit for habitation, some are very damp and probably two new cottages could be built with advantage.

TETWORTH. Population (1901) 130. (1911) 178.

The cottages are in a fair condition and in view to the increase in the population between 1901 and 1911 more cottages will be an advantage.

TILBROOK. Population (1901) 296. (1911) 256.

A falling population. Two cottages are to let and three are derelict, several have bad bedrooms and in one case the windows had been bricked up. Additions were being made to one house and sink, &c., fitted. Overcrowding was noticed in at least one instance and the structure of one roof was faulty; on the other hand one elderly person was occupying a cottage with three bedrooms. There does not appear to be any demand for more houses but a judicious sorting out of cottages and families would render conditions much more satisfactory in this and in many other villages in the County.

TOSELAND. Population (1901) 174. (1911) 151.

Very fair on the whole. No evidence on overcrowding, but houses were damp and instances were noted of brick floors covered with sacks. There does not appear to be any demand for new houses.

WARESLEY. Population (1901) 216. (1911) 192.

Conditions satisfactory. No demand for fresh houses.

YELLING. Population (1901) 242. (1911) 246.

Five houses are unfit for habitation of which three were closed during 1913. Some houses were distinctly bad and unfit for habitation. In others, possibly able to be remedied, the bedrooms were bad. Houses damp partly due to absence of spouting. Yards unpaved and dirty, in one case the bed had to be shifted when it rained. The sanitary condition is bad, and there is a distinct demand for cottages and some of the existing ones might well be closed as soon as better ones are available.

**Report on the Housing Conditions of the Rural
District of Norman Cross (part).**

FOLKSWORTH. Population (1901) 132. (1911) 111.

The population of this village has dropped considerably during the decennium. The cottages are old but fortunately there are few children. Two thatch cottages at the far end of the village were observed to be in a very bad state of repair and in one there was serious overcrowding. In another case a cottage was so damp that the down stairs room could not be used. Two other cottages were unfit for habitation, while a third inhabited by two old persons was in such a state of filth that it was quite uninhabitable. In this case the habits of the tenants were probably responsible to the condition of the cottage. All the sanitary offices contain vaults and there is much room for improvement in this village. Two derelict cottages were observed but none empty. Taking in to consideration the decrease in the population it is doubtful whether building operations are desirable.

DENTON. Population (1901) 78. (1911) 67.

This little village is fairly well housed: there are no large families and there appears to be no necessity to build.

MORBORNE. Population (1901) 68. (1911) 61.

A small hamlet with stationary population and ample house accommodation.

ORTON WATERVILLE. Population (1901) 276. (1911) 219.

This village has decreased considerably during the decade, the loss being over fifty. It consists chiefly of stone cottages, the majority of which have thatch roofs. In many cases the thatch was defective and in nine so bad that water continually finding its way in to the bedrooms. Overcrowding was not very prevalent but in one case two adults and a young child sleep in one very small room, and in another father and mother and daughter of 11 were sleeping in the only bedroom. The bedrooms in these cottages are poor for they are in the

roof and the cubic capacity is restricted. An instance was noted in which a small cupboard-like room contained a bed and the window which did not open was 22-in. by 12-in. The sanitary conditions were bad and many evil smelling pits were observed. There is difficulty in getting drinking water and the seven samples which were analysed during the year were described as being grossly polluted which is only what one would expect. In one instance one closet was made to serve three cottages. Although the population has fallen no cottages were observed to be empty: two good brick houses have recently been built to replace three which were burnt down. There is one cottage which did not appear to be fit for occupation and several on the doubtful list. Unless a good deal is done to improve the conditions of these cottages they will soon become past repair. It does not appear to be necessary to build in this village as building operations might be more profitably employed nearer Peterborough where the population is increasing.

HOLME. Population (1901) 658. (1911) 648.

This large village is owned practically in its entirety by one landlord. The property is in good condition and the housing conditions carefully supervised by the Agent. The population is practically stationary and as the majority of the industrial inhabitants are dependant upon the estate, the need of more houses would only be proportional to the demand for workers on the estate and would be doubtless met by the landlord. At Holme Fen the cottages were not so happily situate. Near the Chapel were cottages without drinking water and insanitary and very objectional vaults were observed. One case of overcrowding was noted in which husband, wife and four children occupied two rooms.

GLATTON. Population (1901) 189. (1911) 154.

This village has shown a considerable decrease in the decennium. There are practically no children in the village, there being only a dozen in the school who are resident in the village. With the exception of a few thatch cottages needing slight repairs the property appears to be well cared for and seems to be sufficient for the immediate needs of the inhabitants.

HADDON. Population (1901) 89. (1911) 108.

This village has shown a slight increase: the cottages are brick and quite good. There does not appear to be any need for more.

WATER NEWTON. Population (1901) 113. (1911) 91.

This little village is well provided with cottages. There has been a fall in the population of 20% in the decennium. Two cottages were empty and those inhabited bore evidence of careful landlord and tenants. It was stated that in two instances a request for a third bedroom had been made by the tenant and that the landlord immediately enquired in to the circumstances and granted the request.

**Report on the Housing Conditions of the parts of
Oundle Rural District situate in the County of
Huntingdon.**

Area in Acres	...	...	8,611.
Separate Occupiers (1911)	...		295.
Population (1901)	1231.	(1911) 1140.	Decrease 91.

There appears to be no lack of houses in this district as in each of the villages there are several houses vacant. Some of the houses have been empty for some years, and it is unlikely that they will be inhabited again since they have fallen in to disrepair. These houses should be closed by an Order for at present there does not appear to be any means of preventing the owner letting them to a tenant in their present undesirable condition. The sanitary administration has been bad but under the present Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Broadbelt, give promise of considerable improvement in the future. There is a little overcrowding, but the rooms are for the most part small and illventilated. Below is a summary of the three villages.

WINWICK. Population (1901) 181. (1911) 172.

Several empty houses ; one new house has been built in the village but it is "tied". One case of probable overcrowding which might be prevented if the occupant could obtain a house or two cottages converted in to one for the same money.

GREAT GIDDING. Population (1901) 337. (1911) 313.

Twelve empty houses ; several of the present existing ones require repairs such as spouting. No demand for new houses.

ELTON. Population (1901) 674. (1911) 607.

Twelve houses empty, two of which are by the river and liable to flood, a new cottage has been erected by the river side, there are quite enough cottages in the village but they require looking after.

SUMMARY.

1. No demand for new houses.
2. Present houses require repairs and improvements in sanitary conditions.
3. The district appears to be a decadent one consisting of old people and children, the greater part of the young people having left the district.

**Report on the Housing Conditions for the
Stibbington Rural District.**

Population (1901) 426. (1911) 432.

This area consists of three definite settlements, namely, Wansford, Stibbington and the cottages by the Station. They are built for the most part of stone and roofed with slate. The property as a whole is in an exceptionally good condition and bore evidence of a thought-

ful and careful tenant. In Wansford village many of the cottages had three bedrooms and no cases of overcrowding were observed. In the village of Stibbington there were three cottages turned in to two with a thatch roof somewhat defective and the tenants stated that repairs had been promised. Round the station the railway cottages appeared to be good. On the South side of the line there was a thatch cottage which appeared to be somewhat worn. The chief difficulty appeared to be the lack of good water for this is a low lying district and the river Nene overflows its banks and seriously pollutes the wells. The sanitary conveniences consist of pails which were mostly in good condition though instances were noted in which accumulations of rubbish formed the breeding place for innumerable flies. Unfortunately from time to time typhoid fever has assumed serious proportions and I heartily endorse the advice of the Medical Officer of Health that this district requires a proper water supply to replace that of the wells which have been made on analysis to be grossly polluted and the provision of sanitary dustbins.

**Housing Report of the parts within the County of
Huntingdon, Thrapston Rural District.**

OLD WESTON. Population (1901) 199. (1911) 205.

This village contains cottages of both brick and mud and stud. At the top end of the village there are three brick and tile cottages in a row, each with two bedrooms, the middle one being empty. One was occupied by husband, wife and five children and was overcrowded. The roof was also not water-tight. The roof of the middle house sagged to such an extent that it appeared to be in danger of falling in, while the next house also had a faulty roof. A certain amount of tinkering has been done to these cottages but the work has never been completed. Verbal notice had been given to the owner some time ago, but the property had not been subsequently inspected to see that the work had been carried out. Down the hill there were two thatch cottages with leaky thatch and the gable end in a dilapidated condition. In several cottages the offices were grossly insanitary and the offensive middens should be replaced by pails. Four cottages were empty, and one, although it contained furniture, had not been occupied for some time. Two of these were probably unoccupiable, and in addition there were two derelict cottages. Taking in to consideration the fact that the population is practically stationary and that there are several cottages empty, there does not appear to be a need for houses, but by converting two in to one the case of overcrowding could be remedied.

BRINGTON. Population (1901) 86. (1911) 96.

One thatch cottage was overcrowded, two girls of 11 and 8, two boys of 15 and one of 21 sleep in one bedroom, the windows are very small and the mud and stud cottage is in a dilapidated condition and should be dealt with under Section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act. There are two wooden cottages of doubtful quality, and another cottage occupied by a consumptive contains windows which do not open. One cottage is empty and there is a need for a pair of family cottages in this village.

MOLESWORTH. Population (1901) 114. (1911) 120.

There is one cottage at the bottom of the hill where the thatch let in water and requires repairing. Six cottages are empty and two could be with advantage converted in to one, for there are one or two growing families in the village who are sure to require better accommodation. The sanitary conditions were bad, in several instances, middens were noted in a dirty and evil smelling state. There appears to be abundance of drinking water from the springs which would be liable to pollution by the insanitary closets, and pails should be substituted in every instance.

BYTHORN. Population (1901) 108. (1911) 148.

This village has increased by 40 in the decennium. There are now four empty cottages and three derelicts. Although there has been a great increase in the population there does not appear to be any lack of cottages and there must have been a great many empty in 1901. It is difficult to determine why this village has shown a marked increase, while all the others in the area are stationary.

KEYSTON. Population (1901) 175. (1911) 181.

The cottages in this village appear to be in good order and there appears to be a sufficiency.

COVINGTON. Population (1901) 100. (1911) 113.

One thatch cottage occupied by an old man is somewhat out of repair and the interior was dirty. It is doubtful whether this house is habitable under the present conditions. In another instance two houses were occupied by one large family, but it was observed that a tiny room, just large enough to contain a cot and with a window 15 inches by 6 inches approximately, was occupied by a boy of 5. In another thatch cottage the roof of the kitchen, which was built separate from the house, was in a very bad state of repair, while the bedroom window was too small. There were four empty cottages in the village and there does not appear to be any need for new ones, though the present ones show signs of lack of repair, and middens still exist.

Generally speaking the district does not appear to be short of cottages, although in several instances two could be converted in to one with advantage. Some of the property is going out of repair and in cases where repairs have been effected they have been done in a very half-hearted manner. The Medical Officer of Health informs me that the Council is not in the habit of issuing written notices to owners who have relied upon verbal instructions given informally. These instructions, however specific they may have been, do not appear to have been carried out, nor have repairs when done been inspected and passed as effective. The sanitary arrangements are poor as shown by the presence of middens, dirty and unpaved yards and a general lack of sanitary supervision.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Practically all the home work was done in Old Fletton where I believe one of the principle industries is pea-sorting. No legal proceedings were taken in the County.

At the end of table VI will be found a tabulated statement of the work done under the Factory and Workshop Act.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

On Table VI will be found a tabulated statement of the conditions.

It will be seen that the total number of Dairymen in the district is 211, of which 199 are registered. 400 inspections of premises were made, of which only 98 were made during milking time. It is advisable that more attention be paid to this point for the conditions under which some of the Cows are housed and milked are very unsatisfactory; more attention should be paid to cleanliness.

It appears that the efforts of the Local Sanitary Authorities are somewhat spasmodic, and that there is a necessity for uniformity of procedure. Only one sample of water was analysed in the County with a view to determine its fitness or otherwise for Dairy puposes.

Slaughter-houses.

The number licensed or registered in the County is 63 and the number of inspections 469.

They appear to be fairly satisfactory, but in certain cases more privacy is desirable.

Food and Drugs Act.

The administration of this Act is in the hands of the police.

A summary of the report of the Public Analyst, Mr. J. West Knights, is as follows :—

Articles submitted for Analysis.			Results of Analysis.	Observations.
Milk	43	4 milks adulterated with water. 2 milks were deficient in milk fat. 2 milks were of poor quality (slightly below the standard). All the other Samples were genuine.	4 Convictions in respect of the milk with added water, all fined. No proceedings were taken in respect of the two poor samples of milks, but the Vendors cautioned. Two adulterated milks having been obtained informally no proceedings were taken. One butter contained 0·20% of Boric Acid. One sample of preserved cream contained Boric Acid 0·20%.
Butter	...	6		
Lard ...	...	1	
Coffee	...	1		
Flour...	...	2		
Whisky	...	4		
Gin ...	...	1	
Cheese	...	3		
Rice ...	...	4	
Mustard	...	1		
Oatmeal	...	2		
Cocoa	...	3		
Baking Powder	...	2		
Peas ...	...	1	
Cream of Tartar	...	1		
Vinegar	...	3		
Tartaric Acid	...	2		
Cream	...	1		
Preserved Cream	...	1		

All the Samples were taken formally with the exception of 31.

During the 1st Quarter 51 Samples were taken.

„	2nd	„	10	„	„
„	3rd	„	0	„	„
„	4th	„	21	„	„

Total for year	...	82
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All Samples liable to contain Preservatives were examined for such and only 2 found.

MORTUARY.

There is a Public Mortuary provided both at Huntingdon and Godmanchester, and an arrangement with the Peterborough Council for the use of the Sanatorium Mortuary for infectious cases. No other Mortuaries are mentioned.

Meteorology.

I am indebted to the courtesy of the Editor of the *St. Neots Advertiser* for the details of the rainfall in 1914. They were as follows:—

January	...	...	...	0·85 inches.
February	...	...	...	0·83 „
March	...	...	...	2·98 „
April	...	...	...	0·34 „
May	...	...	...	0·52 „
June	...	...	...	2·82 „
July	...	...	...	1·48 „
August	...	...	...	0·78 „
September	...	...	...	0·78 „
October	...	...	...	2·68 „
November	...	...	...	1·63 „
December	...	...	...	3·89 „
Total				...
				19·76 „

This total is very much below the average rainfall in this neighbourhood. In the months of January, February, April, May, August and September the rainfall was less than one inch. The rainfall in March, June and October was considerably above the average, whilst the December rainfall was 3·89, the heaviest ever recorded. The December rainfall was, however, much heavier elsewhere even than the rainfall here. The Camden-square record now extending over 52 years showed a rainfall of 6·34 inches. This rainfall for December was not only unequalled in amount by any previous winter months but in duration also, according to the automatic gauge, which was established in 1881, rain fell for 116·9 hours, a phenomenal fact.

The summer here was a beautiful one, July, August and September affording charming weather.

I.

Summary of the Reports
OF
District Medical Officers of Health
FOR THE YEAR, 1914.

URBAN DISTRICTS :

GODMANCHESTER.

HUNTINGDON.

OLD FLETON.

RAMSEY.

ST. IVES.

ST. NEOTS.

III.

GODMANCHESTER (URBAN).

Medical Officer of Health—HERBERT LUCAS, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Area in Acres, 4659. 1 Parish. Census population (1911) 2,135.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Population estimated to middle of year	2,017	2,017	2,135	2,135	2,135	2,135
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population	19·8	24·2	23·4	21·5	19·6	19·6
General death-rate per 1,000	13·8	11·8	11·7	7·4	13·1	10·3
Corrected death-rate per 1,000	16·3	14·3	12·1	7·9	14·9	12·2
Death-rate from Phthisis per 1,000	0·99	2·97	·93	0·0	1·4	·93
Death-rate from Respiratory Diseases per 1,000	2·47	1·48	2·2	2·5	3·2	
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births	75·0	102·0	60·0	65·2	70·1	95·2
Deaths over 65, percentage of total deaths	66·6	37·9	50·0	64·7	50·0	40·7
Death-rate from Cancer per 1000 population			·46	0·0	0·93	2·3

General Features. Godmanchester is a Borough situate on the South side of the River Ouse, with many straggling streets and lanes. On the East and West it is flanked by extensive Commons which are at times flooded. On the South is rising ground. The soil of the Borough is gravel, and that of the higher ground Oxford clay.

Chief Occupation of Inhabitants. Agricultural. One Flour Mill.

Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		...	2

Isolation Hospital. There is none. Dr. Lucas urges necessity for making some arrangement with Huntingdon.

Housing Conditions.

Number of individual occupiers	...	...	533
Average number of persons per house	...	...	4·0

One case of overcrowding has been dealt with, no new houses have been built during the year. At the present time there is no scarcity of houses in the district. 62 houses were inspected and minor defects found in six, all of which were remedied.

Water Supply. Water from shallow wells sunk in the gravel of the Ouse Valley, liable to pollution. Notices have been posted on all pumps advising the inhabitants to boil the water before drinking it.

Quantity of water ample ; no samples taken.

IV.

Sewerage and Drainage. There is a complete system of sewerage and drainage. The sewers discharge into two brooks which coalesce at a distance of from 400 to 500 yards and form one stream which empties itself into the River Ouse at Hemingford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant.

Sewers are well flushed with water from river at Godmanchester by means of pump and flushing tank. There are 470 pail and tub closets and 35 water closets.

Removal of Excrement. Pail system in vogue. Excrement carted out of Borough by Urban District Council Carts and deposited on a field far removed from possible risk of well pollution. 500 pails.

House Refuse. Scavenging by Corporation.

Pollution of River.

Supervised Premises.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS. "Generally in good condition" and are "regularly visited by the Inspector."

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, 1. "Regularly visited by the Inspector"

FACTORY, 1. "Regularly visited by the Inspector."

REGISTERED LODGING HOUSE. "One regularly visited by the Inspector."

BAKEHOUSES, 4. Also regularly visited.

Food Supplies. One sample of butter was sent for analysis and found to be genuine.

No carcasses were condemned for Tuberculosis.

Milk Supply. Nine samples were sent for analysis during the year. Six were found genuine, one was adulterated with 8 per cent. of water, one with 1 per cent. and one with 18 per cent., in this case proceedings were taken and a fine of two pounds and two shillings costs inflicted. There is no arrangement for Veterinary Inspection of Cows.

Schools. Are visited by the Sanitary Inspector.

Bye-laws. There are no bye-laws for erection of new dwellings.

General. A systematic inspection of the whole district was made last December by the M.O.H., together with the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances.

V.

HUNTINGDON (URBAN).

Medical Officer of Health—HERBERT LUCAS, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Area in Acres 976. 1 Parish. Census population (1911) 4,003.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Population estimated to middle of year	4,261	4,261	4,003	4,003	4,003	4,003
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population	17·8	19·2	19·4	16·9	18·4	15·7
General death-rate per 1,000 „	23·4	20·1	20·1	22·4	21·7	25·4
Corrected death-rate per 1,000 „	13·5	12·6	14·2	13·7	14·9	16·2
Death-rate from Phthisis per 1,000	0·93	2·11	0·7	0·75	0·0	·75
Death-rate from Respiratory Diseases per 1,000	2·10	0·94	1·2	3·0	2·0	
Deaths under 1 year, per 1,000 Births	118·4	64·1	51·3	68·0	56·5	47·6
Deaths over 65, percentage of total Deaths	40·0	50·0	59·6	43·6	53·0	44·6
Death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population			0·7	2·75	1·5	2·2

General Features. The Borough of Huntingdon is situate on the North bank of the River Ouse and is composed of a long street a mile in length running in a northerly direction at right angles to the river with many side streets, courts and alleys. Newtown is a suburb, half-a-mile away in an eastern direction. The Borough is more or less surrounded by Commons and the soil is gravel.

Chief Occupation of Inhabitants. Either agricultural or dependant directly or indirectly upon agriculture. There are three Railways, a Flour Mill, three Motor Carriage Works and two Breweries.

Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet Fever	9	8 removed to Hospital.
Diphtheria	2	2 „ „
Puerperal Fever	1	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	2 „ „
Other forms of Tuberculosis	7	3 „ „

All houses disinfected after infectious illness. Formalin is used generally for disinfecting the houses.

Isolation Hospital. 30 beds, 2 diseases can be treated concurrently. Dr. Lucas states, “I should like to see this Hospital put on a more satisfactory footing and made to supply the requirements of the adjacent parishes, also I think it necessary to provide an observation ward, the need of which has already been felt.”

The Small Pox Hospital at Hartford is ready for use at a few hours notice.

VI.

Housing Conditions.

Number of individual occupiers	1,030
Average Number of persons per house	3·8

Housing accommodation for the working classes is yearly improving, the old thatched houses are disappearing and more modern ones taking their places. Two houses have been closed during the year, and six new ones have been built, also the Militia Barracks were converted into dwelling houses and are now all occupied. Twenty dwelling houses were reported to the Local Authority with a view to making closing orders; in all these cases the defects were remedied. There is a shortage of houses for the industrial classes.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied from the gravel of the Ouse Valley, is collected by pipes and conveyed into a well. It is pumped into a Reservoir, and distributed over the town by gravitation. There is a high pressure service to supply houses at high levels. The gathering ground is far removed from sources of pollution. A few wells remain in the town.

Sewerage and Drainage. There is a complete system of sewerage and drainage, the sewers discharging into the river. An intercepting tank is in working order near the outlet and is doing good service. Drains well ventilated but inspection of ventilators is of great importance and should be well looked after. Drains are flushed by means of flushing cart.

There is a separate system for Newtown which drains *via* an intercepting tank into a small watercourse before reaching the river. The drains are flushed by carts and most of the houses have water closets, 535 flushed by cistern and 490 hand-flushed.

House Refuse. Is regularly removed by scavengers of the U.D.C., and is carted out of the Borough to a field at Great Stukeley. There are 26 earth closets in the Borough emptied by the scavengers.

Dr. Lucas states “ I hope the use of sanitary dust bins is becoming more general, fifty having been added during the year, but there is room for still greater improvement in this respect.

Pollution of River. Sewers and a few house drains empty themselves into the River Ouse.

Supervised Premises.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS, 6—All regularly visited by Inspector.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, 8	„	„	„	„
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FACTORIES	„	„	„	„
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BAKEHOUSES—All above ground, 10	„	„	„	„
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There is no REGISTERED LODGING HOUSE in the Borough.

Two LODGING HOUSES in the Borough but not registered.

VII.

Food Supply. One Sample of Chocolate Powder, one of Cocoa, one of Butter, one of Preserved Cream sent for analysis, all were genuine. Three samples of milk were also sent for analysis and found genuine.

No Tuberculous or diseased meat has been condemned during the year.

Schools. "Are in good sanitary condition and water is supplied from the town supply.

Bye-Laws. Relating to erection of new dwellings are in force.

General. A public Mortuary has been provided. A general inspection of the District was made last December by the M.O.H. accompanied by the Inspector of Nuisances, and frequent inspections have also been made as necessity arose.

Notification of Births Act is in force.

OLD FLETON (URBAN).

Medical Officer of Health—A, PATERSON, M.A., H.B., Ch.M.

Area in Acres 3,995. 3 Parishes. Census population (1911) 5,036.

	1909,	1910,	1911,	1912,	1913,	1914.
Population estimated at middle of year	4,500	4,500	5,036	5,000	5,250	5,250
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population	26·6	23·9	26·6	24·8	23·4	28·5
General death rate per 1,000 ,,	1·11	10·9	10·8	8·4	10·0	11·3
Corrected death rate per 1,000 ,,	12·2	12·4	11·6	9·2	11·4	12·9
Death rate from Phthisis per 1,000	1·33	0·22	1·2	0·6	0·0	·76
Death rate from Respiratory Diseases per 1,000 	0·88	2·22	1·4	0·6	2·25	
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births	116·6	101·8	90·2	80·6	113·8	140·0
Deaths over 65, percentage of total deaths 	32·7	37·5	31·0	25·0	32·0	27·4
Cancer death-rate per 1,000 population			0·8	1·0	0·37	1·3

General Features. A flat low-lying district, bounded by the River Nene on one side and large beds of clay on the other.

Chief Occupation of Inhabitants.

Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria	...	...	...	4
Erysipelas	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	22
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	1

Arrangements are in force for sending cases to Peterboro' Isolation Hospital

There was a general epidemic of Scarlet Fever throughout the County.

Antitoxin is supplied by the Council.

VIII.

Number of Houses Disinfected after Illness. All cases.

Isolation Hospital. Peterboro' Sanatorium. Beds, 34. Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 4. There is a great need for an Isolation Hospital in the district.

Housing Conditions.

Number of separate occupiers	1450
Average number of persons per house	3·4

Water Supply. The whole of the district with the exception of 15 outlying houses is supplied from Peterboro'.

Sewerage and Drainage. The sewage disposal system in the district is in good order and sufficient for the district. The sewers are in good condition and periodically dragged and flushed.

There are approximately 1175 wc's and 46 privies (covered) in the district.

House Refuse. Removed once a week by the dustman at an annual cost of £111 16s. 3½d.

Pollution of Rivers. With the exception of Stanground Lode all rivers and streams in the district are free from pollution.

Supervised Premises. DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS, SLAUGHTER HOUSES, FACTORIES 3, AND WORKSHOPS 16, inspected, no defects. HOME WORK lists, 197. BAKEHOUSES, 6.

Food Supply. Believed to be satisfactory.

Bye-Laws, &c. Needed for Slaughter Houses.

RAMSEY (URBAN).

Medical Officer of Health—E. E. LLEWELLYN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed., L.S.A.

Area in Acres 17,033. 1 Parish. Census population (1911) 5,328.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Population estimated to middle of year	4,900	4,900	5,328	5,300	5,300	5,150
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population	29·3	28·9	25·9	23·94	23·77	25·4
General death rate per 1,000	11·0	9·79	11·4	10·5	9·05	8·7
Corrected death rate per 1,000	11·8	11·4	11·0	12·8	10·5	9·7
Death rate from Phthisis per 1,000 ...	0·91	0·61	0·94	0·94	0·17	0·19
Death rate from Respiratory Diseases per 1,000	1·22	1·62	1·1	3·3	1·11	1·5
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births ...	62·5	91·6	97·6	125·0	47·6	45·0
Deaths over 65, percentage of total deaths	32·7	46·4	39·3	45·0	37·5	35·0
Death rate from Cancer, per 1,000 of population			1·3	0·4	3·8	·37

IX.

General Features. The Urban District of Ramsey covers a large area 17,000 acres, rather more than half the population residing in the town. The district consists largely of Fen Land varying in height from 4 to 50 feet above mean sea level. The river which runs through the centre of the town is partly covered in: it frequently runs dry.

Chief Occupation of Inhabitants. Mainly Agricultural. There is a growing tendency for men to remain at home and cultivate Small Holdings the remuneration being adequate to support them.

Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	.	...	7
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	4

Number of houses disinfected after infectious illness ... ?

Isolation Hospital. Consists of two wards. Antitoxin is supplied by the Council.

Housing Conditions.

Number of individual occupiers	...	...	1268
Average Number of persons per house	...	...	4.2

The number of houses in the town proper is about 700 and the population about 2,750.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

Very few houses being built. 10 new houses built during the year. 11 closed.

Rainfall. "This year will long be remembered as the heaviest rainfall in December for many years, only 4 or 6 days being dry during the whole month and 5.34 inches was registered. The middle six months (*i.e.* April and September inclusive) only just registering over 7½ inches, and, were it not for the 2½ inches in June (usually the wettest month in the year) the scarcity which was in evidence would have been a drought. The driest month being in September, .56, and the three months—April, May and September, each registering very little over the half-inch, and the last three months nearly registering half the rainfall of the year—22.79, comparing with 19.04 for 1913."

Water Supply. M.O.H. suggests a consultation with an unbiased Engineer recommended by the Government to discuss a scheme with the District Council.

Sewerage and Drainage. As in 1912 some owners drain direct in to the side arches of the sewer as it passes through the town. In 1910 some 40 premises were drained in this matter, every year more are added. Any thing done would only mitigate the evil which can only be remedied after a water supply is obtained.

X.

House Refuse. As recommended by Dr. Llewellyn, the scavenging has been done in a more thorough manner with beneficial results. 15 more pail closets in use than last year.

Pollution of River. See Sewerage, &c., above.

Supervised Premises. DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.—There are 6 registered. Only one shed has a concrete flooring. General conditions similar to last year, but in the Summer all cows are milked in the fields. No milk is sent away to town.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES are regularly visited and for the construction are kept tolerably clean. Two diseased cows have been inadvertently killed on the premises.

FACTORIES. Nine Factories. Eighteen Workshops. All on a small scale.

BAKEHOUSES. All well managed.

Food Supply.

Bye-Laws.

General Remarks.

ST. IVES (URBAN).

Medical Officer of Health—W. REGINALD GROVE, M.D., M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 2,326. Census population (1911) 3,015.

Number of Parishes, 1.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Population estimated to middle of year	3,100	3,140	3,015	3,015	3,020	3,011
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population	20·3	21·6	22·9	20·4	17·2	18·9
General Death rate per 1,000 „	8·7	9·8	9·9	13·1	8·9	11·6
Corrected death rate per 1,000 „	10·3	10·8	11·6	14·1	10·9	12·2
Death rate from Phthisis per 1,000	2·25	0·6	0·9	0·75	0·6	0·66
Death rate from Respiratory Diseases per 1,000 	2·25	1·91	2·3	3·66	2·3	
Deaths under one year per 1,000 births	47·6	58·8	101·4	48·4	38·5	122·9
Deaths over 65, per centage of total deaths 	28·0	59·0	43·0	56·0	60·0	43·2
Cancer death rate per 1,000 population			2·3	0·75	0·3	·99

General Features.

Chief Occupation of Inhabitants. Mainly Agricultural.

XI.

Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1

Formalin has been used as the standard disinfectant, and there is for the use, when necessary, the portable steam disinfectant provided by the County Council. This has been used on two occasions. The houses have been disinfected after infectious disease, after death or removal of consumption cases, and after death from cancer.

Housing Conditions.

Number of individual Occupiers	...	741
Average Number of Persons per House		4·07

The House accommodation of the working classes is largely old-fashioned. but improvements are being carried out ; the regulations of the Housing and Town Planning Act are being carried out.

148 houses have been inspected, and 139 notices served, and 3 closing orders have been obtained. No case of overcrowding was reported during the year. Five new houses have been built and others are contemplated.

Water Supply. A satisfactory supply from the East Hunts. Water Co. There is still a small but gradually decreasing number of houses supplied by surface wells.

Sewerage and Drainage. Vaults are now done away with. Brick drains when opened are being changed to glazed pipes.

Home Refuse. The removal of refuse has been carried out by contract, and has been satisfactory.

Supervised Premises.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS. 3, inspected and satisfactory.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES. 6, frequently visited and improved, no complaints received.

BAKEHOUSES. 7, regularly visited. Small defects have been remedied.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS. Regularly visited.

HOME WORK LISTS. Regularly visited.

Food Supply. Four carcasses and 6 stone 5 lbs. of beef were destroyed ; it had not been exposed for sale.

Acts in Force. Infectious Disease Notification Act, and Infectious Diseases Prevention Act. No Bye-Laws.

Presence of Troops.

XII.

ST. NEOTS (URBAN).

Medical Officer of Health—T. POYNTZ WRIGHT, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Area in Acres, 3,669. Census population (1911) 4,171.

2 Parishes.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Population estimated to middle of year	3,880	3,880	4,171	4,171	4,171	4,171
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population	21·9	23·19	22·99	23·72	19·42	21·81
General death rate per 1,000 „	10·0	12·11	14·38	10·69	13·13	12·44
Corrected death rate per 1,000 „	11·3	13·91	13·88	13·90	14·86	15·86
Death rate from Phthisis per 1,000 ...	0·51	0·77	1·10	1·66	0·24	0·95
Death rate from Respiratory Diseases per 1,000... 	3·09	2·07	1·67	1·43	1·6	3·11
Deaths under one year per 1,000 births	94·1	7·77	127·06	61·85	61·72	120·86
Deaths over 65, per centage of total deaths 	40·9	51·8	39·7	53·4	51·5	56·2
Cancer death rate per 1,000 population			1·91	0·71	1·4	0·95

General Features. The physical features of St. Neots Urban District do not alter in any way from year to year. Portions of the Urban Area are liable to flooding from overflow of the Great Ouse, some parts of the Eynesbury portion lying very low. It has not been flooded to any great extent during 1914.

Chief Occupation of Inhabitants.

Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria	2	No Isolation Hospital.
Scarlet Fever 	1	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	3	

All cases of notifiable Infectious Diseases are visited and precautionary leaflets issued. Disinfectants are supplied freely and antitoxin and swabs for use by practitioners are kept at the house of the Medical Officer of Health. The co-relation between the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer is efficient.

Number of Houses Disinfected after Illness. All by Alformant Lamp.

Isolation Hospital. None, except by arrangement with the Biggleswade Authorities. Dr. Poyntz Wright states:—“As in previous years we are without any Isolation Hospital, and I regret that no arrangement can be come to as to the provision of a Hospital common to all the three districts of the St. Neots Union.”

XIII.

Housing Conditions.

Number of separate occupiers	...	...	2002
Average number of persons per house	...	...	3·16

Water Supply. Water is obtained from a well in the Ouse gravel at Little Barford from which it is pumped into a reservoir. Analyses are made quarterly, and the supply is constant, abundant and pure. About 460 tenements are now supplied with the public water.

Sewerage and Drainage. The position as to a sewage scheme is the same as in previous years, and it is still in abeyance, and presents many difficulties, but it is hoped that some scheme for amending the present state of things will ere long be formulated and carried out.

At present the effluent from the septic tanks is discharged in the river Ouse at some distance below St. Neots Bridge, and until some other method is adopted for the disposal of the sewage there is no other alternative.

House Refuse. The removal of House Refuse and the emptying of ashpits and pails is carried out under a scavenging contract, and this work is better done than previously.

Pollution of Rivers. The sewage after passing through the septic tanks discharges into the River Ouse just below the Bridge. The sewage is better now than it was previous to the provision of the septic tanks.

Supervised Premises. DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS. There are ten licensed Cowsheds. All duly inspected.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES. 14 in number, satisfactory.

BAKEHOUSES. 13 regularly inspected and found satisfactory. six-monthly whitewashings have been carried out in each instance.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. 3 Tailors' Shops; 3 Shoe Shops; 2 Printing Factories.

Food Supply. 19 samples of milk, 2 proceedings, 2 convictions; one of butter, one malt vinegar and one flour were submitted for analysis. All genuine.

Bye-Laws, &c. Acute Poliomyelitis, and Cerebro-Spinal Fever are notifiable.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

HUNTINGDON.

ST. IVES.

ST. NEOTS.

NORMAN CROSS.

STIBBINGTON.

OUNDLE.

THRAPSTON.

XVII.

HUNTINGDON (RURAL).

Medical Officer of Health—LANCELOT NEWTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Area in acres, 56,722. 26 Parishes, Census population (1911) 6938.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Population estimated to middle of year	6,995	6,995	6,938	6,938	6,938	6,938
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population	23·7	22·58	20·32	23·34	20·04	20·32
General death rate per 1,000 „	9·4	10·7	9·8	9·94	9·51	11·24
Corrected death rate per 1,000 „	12·0	11·6	11·38	12·1	10·81	12·97
Death rate from Phthisis per 1,000	0·42	1·6	0·43	0·14	0·14	·4
Death rate from Respiratory Diseases per 1,000	1·71	1·1	0·86	2·0	0·84	
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births	84·3	47·0	70·93	30·86	50·35	36·46
Deaths over 65, percentage of total deaths	54·7	44·3	62·0	57·1	50·6	53·3
Cancer death rate per 1,000 population -			1·43	1·7	1·6	1·2

General Features.

Chief Occupation of Inhabitants. Agriculture.

Infectious Diseases.

Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	..	...	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis		...	...	...	4

Every case of infectious disease notified is visited, and disinfectants and advice given to the person in charge of the patient. Antitoxin is supplied free in necessitous cases.

Number of Houses disinfected after Illness.—9. Fumigation with Antiseptiform was the means adopted.

Isolation Hospital. None.

Housing Condition.

Number of separate occupiers	1714
Average number of persons per house ...	4·04

Three new Cottages were built during the year.

Sewerage and Drainage. No new scheme has been undertaken during the year and all the old sewers are working satisfactory.

All sewers and drains eventually empty into some stream, but natural purification and occasional floods mitigate the danger of such a procedure.

XVIII.

Water Supply. During the late summer months there was a shortage in the parishes of Alconbury, Alconbury Weston, Sawtry St. Judith, Little Raveley, Upton and Wennington.

House Refuse. Public Scavenging only exists at Brampton. Dr. Newton recommends its adoption at Hartford.

Sawtry has special bye-laws so that any nuisance arising from the accumulation of house refuse can be promptly dealt with.

Pollution of River. Effluent from villages practically harmless.

Supervised Premises. DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS. No milk goes out of the District. The number of registered Milk-sellers is 40. Premises kept clean and ventilated.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES. Private, and on the whole clean; the only one licensed slaughter-house is at Little Stukeley.

FACTORIES. 5 inspected. No defects.

BAKEHOUSES. 17 inspected—All found clean. None underground.

Food Supply.

Schools.

Bye-Laws, &c. Cerebro-spinal Meningitis and acute Poliomyelitis were added to the list of notifiable diseases.

ST. IVES (RURAL).

Medical Officer of Health—BUSHELL ANNINGSON, M.D., M.A.

Area in acres, 44,982. 17 Parishes, Census population (1911) 9701.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Population estimated to middle of year	9,398	9,398	9,701	9,701	9,701	9,781
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population	24.5	21.73	21.2	21.9	21.2	18.3
General death rate per 1,000	16.4	13.88	11.8	12.47	12.8	13.4
Corrected death rate per 1,000	16.6	13.57	13.1	13.2	13.9	10.6
Death rate from Phthisis per 1,000	1.16	1.06	0.9	0.92	0.50	
Death rate from Respiratory Diseases	2.65	1.37	1.45	1.64	1.7	
Deaths under one year per 1,000 births	108.2	73.1	87.0	84.0	53.0	60.0
Deaths over 65, percentage of total deaths	48.9	36.7	50.0	40.0	59.5	
Death rate from Cancer per 1,000 population			1.13	1.54	1.23	

General Features. The District lies chiefly on Kimmeridge and Oxford Clay capped with patches of Old River and Marine Gravel in different parts of the District, which form the only natural source of water supply, apart from the river. The villages are low lying, except on the North-West side of the District where the ground rises slightly. Some of the villages on

XIX.

the East side, near the River, appear to be built on the alluvium, and are liable to floods, those on the North side of the District are situate on the edge of the Fen proper.

Chief Occupation of Inhabitants. The inhabitants are engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits.

Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria	...	...	...	3	2 removed to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	13	9 „ „
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...			1	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...			16	
Other forms of Tuberculosis				3	

Isolation Hospital. Cases go to the Huntingdon Isolation Hospital.

Housing Conditions.

Number of individual occupiers	...	2468
Average number of persons per house	...	3.9

Systematic Inspections under the House and Town Planning Act have been made, and notices served to remedy defects. There is official supervision over houses being built, and the sanitary conditions are approved by the Inspector before occupancy.

It is desirable that builders and owners give notice of the completion of their buildings, and also send plans before beginning to build. A number of new houses have been built in the parishes of Warboys and Somersham; one has also been built at Houghton, and one at Needingworth.

Water Supply. Most of the villages obtain water from shallow wells. Part of Fenstanton, Houghton and Hemingford Grey are supplied by the East Hunts. Water Company.

Sewerage and Drainage. New sewers have been extended in three parishes; several inspection chambers have been built in connection with the old sewers at Fenstanton. Street gulleys are being put in the villages.

Excrement Disposal. Pail closets are being substituted for privies and the pits filled up.

House Refuse. Sanitary dust bins are becoming more usual and ash pits are being gradually abolished. The house refuse is removed by the occupiers, and in some instances is spread on the gardens in the winter months.

Pollution of River.

Supervised Premises.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. The Cowsheds have been visited and many have been found unsatisfactory.

“I still recommend that no direct communication, as exists in many instances between dairies and the house should be allowed to continue, but in all cases the dairy be made a separate apartment.”

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, 14, have been periodically visited.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ,, ,, ,,

BAKEHOUSES 19 ,, ,, ,,

FACTORIES INSPECTIONS.

WORKSHOPS INSPECTIONS.

Food Supply.

Bye-Laws. Poliomyelitis and Cerebro-spinal Fever have been added to the list of Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

General.

ST. NEOTS (RURAL).

Medical Officer of Health—T. POYNTZ WRIGHT, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Area in Acres 51,264. 23 Parishes. Census population (1911) 7227.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Population estimated to middle of year	7,239	7,239	7,227	7,227	7,225	7,227
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population	21·2	19·05	18·26	21·87	16·74	16·05
General death rate per 1,000 ,,	12·4	12·02	13·8	12·73	11·34	12·02
Corrected death rate per 1,000 ,,	13·6	13·11	16·6	14·11	12·86	13·43
Death rate from Phthisis per 1,000 ...	1·10	0·66	0·82	1·5	1·12	0·26
Death rate from Respiratory diseases per 1,000 	1·51	1·24	2·07	1·50	1·5	0·78
Deaths under one year per 1,000 births	83·8	58·0	116·27	44·30	66·1	1103·44
Deaths over 65, percentage of total deaths	48·4	48·4	56·6	54·0	48·4	
Death rate from Cancer per 1,000 population 				1·5	1·24	1·34 0·78

General Features. The greater portion of the District is low and liable to flood from the Ouse. The larger portion of the District is shallow, gravel overlaying the Oxford and Kimmeridge clay. The district is almost a purely agricultural one containing villages, the majority of which are small, with the exception of Buckden and Kimbolton, the latter being almost urban in character.

XXI.

Chief Occupation of Inhabitants. Agriculture chiefly, with a few industries, such as brick making.

Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria	...	...	...	2	
Erysipelas	...	...	...	2	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	16	11 cases removed to Hospital.
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	6	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1	

Antitoxin was freely used in the cases of Diphtheria and all the cases did well, it is kept by Dr. Poyntz Wright and may be had upon request by any Medical Man.

Houses disinfected after illness, all with formalin.

Isolation Hospital. There is a house at Stonely fitted up as a Hospital for Small Pox; it has been used once, viz, ten years ago.

Housing Conditions.

Number of individual occupiers	...	...	...	2171
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	3.03

Water Supply. The only public supplies are at Great Paxton and Abbotsley, in each case constant. In the other villages the supply is from surface wells and is open to pollution. They are carefully watched. Diddington has no water supply.

It is proposed to extend the scheme for supplying water from Great Paxton to Toseland, Yelling, and to include the parishes of Croxton, Eltisley, Graveley and Papworth St. Agnes, but this is still *sub judice*. If the scheme could be carried through it would be of immense advantage to all the parishes concerned.

Sewerage and Drainage. Much good work has been done including work at the following places, Great Gransden, Kimbolton, Abbotsley, Offord Cluny, Buckden, Hail Weston, Tetworth and Great Paxton.

Disposal of Excreta. Twenty old brick vaults have been replaced by pails.

House Refuse is mostly placed in covered ashpits and removed by the tenants.

Pollution of Rivers. The Great Ouse receives the Sewerage from Bedford, Roxton, Eaton Socon, St. Neots, Huntingdon and St. Ives. The river Kim receives the Sewerage from Kimbolton and other villages.

Supervised Premises. DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS, 10 in number, all regularly inspected. Conditions generally satisfactory.

XXII.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES. 14. All duly visited and kept clean and in repair.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. 4 Dressmakers, 1 Laundry, 1 Carriage Works, and 1 Cycle and Motor Works, all satisfactory.

BAKEHOUSES. 12. Satisfactory. Whitewashed every six months.

Food Supply. Meat of excellent quality.

Bye-Laws, &c.

General. Dr. Poyntz Wright deplotes the lack of proper bedroom accommodation in artisans' cottages.

NORMAN CROSS.

Medical Officer of Health—H. SPENCER COOPER, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Area in Acres 29,609. 16 Parishes. Census population (1911) 6,627.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Population estimated to middle of year	5,659	5,659	5,627	5,627	5,600	5,585
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population	25·8	20·67	20·08	24·16	18·39	17·36
General death rate per 1,000 „	11·8	9·36	11·01	9·77	13·75	9·13
Corrected death rate per 1,000 „	12·8	10·07	12·26	11·01	14·10	10·02
Death rate from Phthisis per 1,000 ...	0·52	0·88	0·53	1·5	0·71	
Death rate from Respiratory Diseases per 1,000	1·58	1·23	1·06	2·0	1·8	
Deaths under one year per 1,000 births	47·9	94·0	115·0	80·88	106·79	72·16
Deaths over 65, percentage of total deaths	53·4	31·5	49·3	42·0	44·3	
Cancer death rate per 1,000 population			1·06	1·1	1·2	

General Features. The district consists partly of the now drained and fertile site of Whittlesea Mere and adjacent fen country, and partly of the higher clay land bordering these in the vicinity of the City of Peterboro'. The district is an agricultural one, except at Yaxley and Farcet, which are within the area of the Fletton brickfields, which give employment to some of the inhabitants of these villages.

Chief Occupation of Inhabitants. Agriculture and brickmaking.

XXIII.

Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	6
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	28
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	6

Measles was prevalent at Yaxley, Connington, Stilton and Holme at the beginning of the year, and Whooping Cough at Alwalton at Christmas time. In each instance the schools were closed. During the latter part of the year Influenza again appeared, and one death is reported from that cause.

Number of Houses Disinfected after Illness. In all cases after infectious illness.

Isolation Hospital. None.

Housing Conditions.

Number of individual occupiers	...	...	1305
Average number of persons per house	...	...	4·31

Water Supply. Plentiful. At Orton Waterville seven samples of water were taken from wells in the village, and all showed evidence of pollution.

Sewerage and Drainage. The sewerage beds at Farcet are completed and working satisfactory. The Orton Longville scheme still occupies the attention of the Council.

House Refuse. Removed by Farmers.

Pollution of River.

Supervised Premises. COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES, 28. These have all been inspected. Two required cleansing and whitewashing, which has been done. No new sheds have been built.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

FACTORIES.

BAKEHOUSES. 12.

WORKSHOPS.

Food Supply. No unsound food detected.

Bye-Laws, &c. For regulation of Public Lodging Houses adopted.

XXIV.

STIBBINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health—T. P. GREENWOOD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in Acres 1,443. 1 Parish. Census population (1911) 432.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Population estimated at middle of year	426	426	432	432	432	432
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population	18·7	11·75	23·1	25·4	13·9	13·9
General death rate per 1,000	14·1	9·40	0·0	9·2	11·3	6·9
Corrected death rate per 1,000	14·1	9·43	0·0	11·5	18·5	6·9
Death rate from Phthisis per 1,000 ...	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	
Death rate from Respiratory Diseases per 1,000 ...	0·0	2·3	0·0	0·0	0·0	
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births	0·0	200·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Deaths over 65, percentage of total deaths ...	50·0	50·0	0·0	80·0	12·5	
Death rate from Cancer per 1,000 population ...			0·0	2·3	5·0	

General Features. Comprises the villages of Stibbington and Sibson, is flat in character and lies wholly along the banks of the River Nene.

Chief Occupation of Inhabitants. Agriculture.

Infectious Diseases.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	1

Number of Houses Disinfected after Illness. Dr. Greenwood again urges that provision for disinfection of infected clothing and bedding is insufficient.

Isolation Hospital. Contract with Stamford Infirmary to take in cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid. Arrangements have been made for prompt supply of antitoxin in cases of Diphtheria among the poor.

Housing Conditions.

Number of separate occupiers ...	...	99
Average number of persons per house ...	...	4·3

Water Supply. The water supply is obtained from wells. New water works in course of construction.

Sewerage and Drainage. House drainage, chiefly slop water, is conducted as a rule in to surface drains. Pail closets are the type in general use, but there are still some pit closets.

House Refuse. House Refuse is dealt with by each householder.

XXV.

River Pollution. There is very little pollution of streams.

Supervised Premises.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, &c., 3, have been inspected.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, ,, ,, ,,

WORKSHOPS, inspections made, no defects.

BAKEHOUSES, 1, ,, ,, ,,

Food Supply.

Bye-Laws in Force.

General.

OUNDLE.

(Elton, Gidding and Winwick).

Medical Officer of Health—C. N. ELLIOTT, B.A., M.B.

Area in Acres 8,611. 4 Parishes. Census population (1911) 1,140.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Population estimated to middle of year	1,057	1,055	1,140	1,144	1,143	1,142
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population	17·9	10·40	21·4	22·8	14·8	11·3
General death rate per 1,000 ,,	14·2	22·70	11·8	10·6	5·4	7·2
Corrected death rate per 1,000 ,,	14·2	22·7	14·1	14·8	8·7	10·5
Death rate from Phthisis per 1,000 ...	0·94	0·94	0·96	1·8	0·0	
Death rate from Respiratory Diseases per 1,000	1·88	1·89	1·5	0·9	1·8	
Deaths under one year per 1,000 births	157·8	181·8	74·0	38·4	0·0	0·0
Deaths over 65, percentage of total deaths 	(?)	(?)	44·8	70·5	90·0	
Cancer death rate per 1,000 population			1·7	0·9	1·8	

General Features.

Chief Occupation of Inhabitants. Agriculture.

Infectious Diseases and Isolation Hospital.

One case of Tubercular Disease has been sent to a Sanatorium.

XXVI.

Housing Conditions—

Number of Individual Occupiers	...	...	295
Average number per House	...	...	3·86

Water Supply. Winwick and Gidding are liable to be short of water. Elton supply sufficient.

Sewerage and Drainage.

House Refuse. House refuse is disposed on gardens.

Pollution of Rivers.

Supervised Premises—

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS, 5, regularly visited.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, 2.

FACTORIES.

BAKEHOUSES, 6.

Food Supply.

Bye-Laws, &c. Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis are now notifiable.

THRAPSTON.

Medical Officer of Health—C. N. ELLIOTT, B.A., M.B.

Area in Acres 10,448. 6 Parishes. Census population (1911) 863.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Population estimated to middle of year	691	689	863	863	863	860
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population	21·4	10·08	18·6	13·9	16·2	4·4
General death rate per 1,000	20·0	17·28	10·2	16·4	9·0	16·2
Corrected death rate per 1,000	20·0	17·28	11·3	16·4	13·8	16·2
Death rate from Phthisis	1·43	0·0	0·6	2·3	0·85	
Death rate from Respiratory Diseases per 1,000	2·86	1·44	1·3	0·0	2·55	
Deaths under one year per 1,000 births	133·3	0·0	88·3	83·0	71·4	
Deaths over 65, percentage of total deaths	(?)	(?)	41·6	50·0	41·7	
Cancer death rate per 1,000 population			0·6	0·0	2·55	

General Features

Chief Occupation of Inhabitants.

XXVII.

Infectious Diseases—

No cases notified during the year.

Isolation Hospital. None.

Housing Conditions—

Number of individual occupiers	...	...	224
Average numbers of persons per house	...	...	3·85

Water Supply. There is some of unsatisfactory quality in every Parish.

Sewerage and Drainage.

House Refuse.

Pollution of River.

Supervised Premises. DAIRIES, COWSHEDS & MILKSHOPS regularly visited and satisfactory.

Food Supply. The Council should have power to call in a Veterinary Surgeon when there is reason to believe that any cow giving milk is in a diseased condition.

Bye-Laws. There are no Bye-Laws.

General.

TABLE 1.

VITAL STATISTICS for the Year 1914.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

District.	Census Population 1911.	BIRTHS.				TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS. <i>a</i>		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncor- rected Number.	Nett.			Number.	Rate.	of Non- register- ed in the District.	of Resi- dents not register- ed in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number. *					Rate per 1000 Nett Births. 10	Number. *	Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.	10	11.	12		
Godmanchester	2133	41	42	19.6	22	10.3	0	5	4	95.2	27	12.2	
Huntingdon	4003	68	63	15.7	102	25.4	39	2	3	47.6	65	16.2	
Old Fletton...	5005	150	150	28.5	62	11.8	0	6	21	140.0	62	12.9	
Ramsey	5328	133	133	25.4	46	8.7	0	4	6	45.	46	9.7	
St. Ives	3015	55	57	18.9	35	11.6	1	3	7	122.9	37	12.2	
St. Neots	4171	91	91	21.81	52	12.44	0	12	11	120.86	64	15.0	
Totals	23645	538	536	22.6	319	13.2	40	32	52	97.0	311	12.7	

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Huntingdon	...	6938	139	141	20.32	78	11.24	1	13	5	35.46	90	12.97
St. Ives	...	9701	180	179	18.3	132	13.4	10	14	10	60.	136	10.6
St. Neots	...	7227	115	116	16.05	74	12.02	1	24	12	103.44	97	13.43
Norman Cross	...	5627	96	97	17.36	51	9.13	0	5	7	72.16	56	10.02
Stibbington	...	432	6	6	13.9	3	6.9	0	0	0	...	3	6.9
Oundle	...	1140	13	13	11.3	11	7.2	0	1	0	...	12	10.5
Thrapston	...	863	4	4	4.4	14	16.2	0	0	2	...	14	16.2
Totals	...	31928	553	556	17.3	363	11.3	12	57	36	64.7	408	12.7

TOTALS FOR THE COUNTY.

Urban Districts	...	23655	538	536	22.6	319	13.2	40	32	52	97.0	301	12.7
Rural Districts	...	31928	553	556	17.3	363	11.3	12	57	36	64.7	408	12.7
Whole County	..	55583	1091	1092	19.6	682	12.2	52	89	88	80.5	709	12.7

Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

*The deaths included in Column 5 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 11 are the number in Column 5, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 7 and the addition of the number in Column 8. Deaths in Column 9 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under one included in the number given in Column 7, and by addition of the deaths under one included in the number given in Column 9.

a "Transferable deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than in which they resided.

TABLE 1A.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON. For the whole District, 1900 to 1914.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES, TOTAL.		Death in Public Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents Registered in District.	Deaths of Residents Registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES, NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rates.*				Number.	Rates.*
1900	56868	1423	25.0	174	122.2	817	14.4	74	—	28	811	14.3
§1901	54404	1422	26.1	159	111.8	744	13.7	60	—	36	748	13.7
1902	54475	1366	25.1	138	101	742	13.6	66	3	19	758	13.9
1903	55245	1378	24.9	145	105.2	741	13.4	45	4	25	762	13.7
1904	55179	1370	24.8	134	97.8	778	14.9	44	4	21	795	14.4
1905	55187	1304	23.6	135	103.5	711	12.8	50	5	27	733	13.3
1906	54812	1320	24.1	140	106.1	771	14.1	52	5	29	795	14.5
1907	54120	1317	24.3	104	78.9	702	12.9	59	7	32	727	13.4
1908	53908	1222	22.6	106	86.7	695	12.8	86	11	21	705	13.0
1909	54123	1268	23.42	110	86.7	711	13.1	76	6	23	728	13.4
1910	54199	1180	21.59	89	75.4	671	12.2	42	14	27	684	12.5
§1911	55583	1193	21.4	115	96.4	678	12.2	—	—	—	722	13.0
1912	55583	1245	22.4	91	73.1	649	11.7	128	35	36	699	12.5
1913	55783	1105	19.8	74	66.9	672	13.8	64	40	82	710	12.7
1914	55683	1192	19.6	88	80.5	682	12.2	73	52	89	709	12.7

* Rate calculated per 1,000 of estimated Population. § Census.

By the term "Non-Residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of illness, and dying there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness and have died elsewhere.

Area of District in Acres }
(exclusive of Area } 235,737.
covered by water)

Total population at all ages..... 55,583 }
Number of inhabited houses 13,922 }
Average number of persons per house ... 3.99 }
At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1914.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH DISTRICT.							
	At all ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	Godmanchester	Huntingdon	Old Fletton	Ramsey	St. Ives	St. Neots.	Godmanchester	Huntingdon	Old Fletton	Ramsey	St. Ives	St. Neots	
Diphtheria	...	12	...	7	4	1	...	...	...	2	4	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	44	...	27	4	2	...	...	1	9	22	7	4	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	}	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	}	29	1	4	7	9	6	2	2	9	7	..	1	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	{	11	2	1	2	4	1	...	...	7	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	109	4	40	20	19	8	4	6	28	38	15	6	16	1	15	...	...	...	...	1

Isolation Hospitals at Huntingdon, Peterborough and Ramsey.

TABLE II.
RURAL DISTRICTS.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL IN EACH LOCALITY.						
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	Huntingdon	St. Ives	St. Neots	Norman Cross	Stibbington.	Oundle	Thrapston	Huntingdon	St. Ives	St. Neots	Norman Cross	Stibbington	Oundle	Thrapston
	At all ages																				
Diphtheria	...	1	6	2	2	...	...	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	3	4	1	1	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	2	12	14	4	...	...	2	13	16	1	...	...	...	...	9	11	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	3	19	9	16	6	3	4	16	6	28	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	2	5	4	2	...	1	4	3	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	129	10	45	30	28	10	5	14	42	28	42	2	1	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...

Isolation Hospitals at HUNTINGDON, STAMFORD AND OUNDLE.

TABLE II.

Total of Notified Cases for whole County.

		Diphtheria	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	TOTAL.
At Ages †—Years.	Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5
	1 to 5	1	...	13	...	...	1	...	3	3	3	24
	5 to 15	13	...	39	3	...	...	1	...	23	6	85
	15 to 25	6	2	18	2	...	...	...	...	16	6	50
	25 to 45	3	3	6	1	3	...	...	...	25	6	47
	45 to 65	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	18
	65 and upwards	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	9
At all Ages		23	13	76	6	3	1	1	5	85	25	238
Cases Removed to Hospital		4	...	28	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	39

NOTE,—†These age columns for notification are filled up in all cases where the M.O.H., by enquiry otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE III.
URBAN DISTRICTS.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.								Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all ages).						Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.	Godmanchester.	Huntingdon.	Old Fletton.	Ramsey.	St. Ives.	St. Neots.	
Scarlet Fever ...	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Influenza ...	10	..	1	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	1	..	4	5	..
Phthisis } (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	16	1	..	..	3	5	3	4	2	3	4	1	2	4	3
Tuberculous } Meningitis	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Other Tuber- } culous Diseases	6	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	5
Cancer ...	30	..	..	..	..	2	14	14	5	9	7	2	3	4	5
Rheumatic Fever	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Meningitis ...	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart } Disease	26	1	..	..	2	2	6	15	2	6	4	7	3	4	1
Bronchitis ...	27	8	1	..	..	..	5	13	4	5	7	1	4	6	2
Pneumonia ...	21	5	5	..	..	2	3	6	..	2	3	6	3	7	2
Other Respira- } tory Diseases	8	1	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	2	5	..	1	..	1
Diarrhoea and } Enteritis	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	..
Appendicitis & } Typhlitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
Nephritis and } Bright's Disease	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents or } parturition	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Congenital } Debility, Mal- formation, Premature Birth	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	4	4	6	2
Violent Death ...	12	3	1	3	..	1	2	2	3	..	2	2	1	4	3
Suicides ...	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Other defined } Diseases	81	4	..	1	4	8	12	52	10	27	10	4	8	22	24
Diseases ill- } defined or unknown	17	1	..	..	..	4	3	9	..	..	..	14	3	..	..
All Causes ...	301	53	10	9	12	35	59	123	27	65	62	46	37	64	51

TABLE III.
RURAL DISTRICTS.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole Districts at subjoined Ages.								Deaths in or belonging to Localities (all Ages)							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.	Huntingdon.	St. Ives.	St. Neots.	Norman Cross.	Stibbington.	Oundle.	Thrapston.	
Scarlet Fever ...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) }	21	...	1	2	7	4	6	1	3	10	2	6	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis Meningitis }	6	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Tubercu- lous Diseases }	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	..	...	...
Cancer ...	42	.	...	...	...	2	17	23	9	16	6	6	...	2	3	5
Meningitis ...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease }	46	...	...	..	1	...	13	32	10	13	10	6	2	2	3	2
Bronchitis ...	20	2	1	...	...	1	3	13	2	10	3	4	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia ...	17	2	3	...	...	4	3	5	5	5	3	3	...	...	1	...
Other Respira- tory Diseases }	6	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	..	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis }	2	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis }	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver	7	..	...	..	...	1	2	4	2	3	2	..	...	...	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease }	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
Accidents of parturition }	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility Malformation Premature Birth ... }	17	16	1	..	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	4	...	...	2	...
Violent Deaths ...	13	1	1	3	...	1	4	3	2	2	4	5	...	...	...	...
Suicides ...	5	...	...	..	...	3	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Other defined Diseases }	168	10	4	...	4	13	24	113	36	56	53	15	1	3	4	11
Diseases ill-defined or unkown... }	16	..	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	...	...	...	..	4	...	...
All causes ...	408	36	15	12	16	33	80	216	90	136	97	56	3	12	14	22

TABLE III. **WHOLE COUNTY.**

Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year, 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over.	Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
Scarlet Fever	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	1
Whooping Cough	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	15	...	1	1	...	4	1	8	...
Phthis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) }	37	1	1	2	10	9	9	5	5
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	8	1	3	3	...	...	1	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	9	2	1	1	1	2	2	...	5
Cancer	72	...	...	...	...	4	31	37	10
Rheumatic Fever	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	72	1	...	...	3	2	19	47	3
Bronchitis	47	10	2	...	...	1	8	26	3
Pneumonia	38	7	8	...	...	6	6	11	2
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	14	1	...	1	3	2	4	3	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	12	..	...	..	...	1	7	4	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	7	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...
Puerperal Fever	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Accidents of Parturition ...	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Congenital Debility, Malformation and Premature Birth }	39	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Violent Deaths	25	4	2	6	...	2	6	5	3
Suicides	7	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	249	14	4	1	8	21	36	165	35
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	33	1	...	...	...	4	3	25	...
All Causes	709	89	25	21	28	68	139	339	73

TABLE IV.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1914.
NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

DISTRICTS.	ALL CAUSES.		Small-pox.	Chicken-pox	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Group.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Abdominal Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculosis Diseases.	Congenital Malformations.	Premature Birth.	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.	Atelectasis.	Injury at Birth.	Erysipelas.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Meningitis (not Tuberculosis).	Convulsions.	Gastritis.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia, all forms.	Suffocation, overlying.	Other Causes.
	Certified.	Uncertified.																											
Godmanchester	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1
Huntingdon Urban	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Old Fletton	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	2	..	2
Ramsey	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
St. Ives Urban	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
St. Neots	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1
Total, Urban Districts	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	12	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	7	5	1	6
Huntingdon Rural	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Ives Rural	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1
St. Neots Rural	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Norman Cross	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Stibbington	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oundle Rural	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrapston Rural	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Rural Districts	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	11	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	3	..	5
Whole County	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	3	3	23	10	2	..	..	1	..	1	9	..	..	9	8	1	11

Nett Births in the Year. { Legitimate, 1037.
Illegitimate, 55.

Nett Deaths in the Year { Legitimate Infants, 84.
Illegitimate Infants, 4.

TABLE V.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909. Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.

	URBAN DISTRICTS.							RURAL DISTRICTS.								
	Godmanchester.	Huntingdon.	Old Fletton.	Ramsey.	St. Ives.	St. Neots.	TOTALS.	Huntingdon.	St. Ives.	St. Neots.	Norman Cross.	Stibington.	Oundle.	Thrapston.	TOTALS.	TOTALS IN COUNTY
1914.																
No. of Dwelling-houses Inspected ...	63	95	159	248	148	160	873	27	501	437	174	12	35	14	1200	2073
Total number of Inspections ...	63	A.	174	544	148	257	1186	27	1454	1240	189	36	117	9	3072	4258
No. of the above-named Inspections in which the Designated Officer was accompanied by the M.O.H. ...	0	B.	159	240	22	0	421	25	105	...	2	E.	...	4	136	557
No. of Dwelling-houses in which Defects were found ...	6	20	39	25	139	97	326	27	394	275	69	6	21	4	796	1122
No. of Dwelling-houses in which Defects were rectified (i.e. made fit for human habitation) without recourse to Closing Orders ...	6	20	39	12	70	89	236	20	275	254	37 D.	6	17	2	611	847
No. of Representations to Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	0	2	0	11	3	0	16	11	7	23	2	0	3	2	48	64
No. of Closing Orders Made ...	0	0	0	11	3	0	14	2	5	10	0	0	3	2	22	36
No. of Dwelling-houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a state for human habitation ...	6	0	0	5	0	0	11	0	2	...	0	...	0	2	4	15
No. of Dwelling-houses closed ...	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	6	5	10	0	...	3	1	25	31
No. of Dwelling-houses demolished ...	1	1C.	0	0	0	0	2	0	...	...	0	0	0	F.	2	4

A.—Periodical. B.—Several.

C.—Seven Buildings demolished.

D.—In hand 32.

E.—No record.

F.—None at present.

Where Leaders (...) are inserted, no figures have been given.

TABLE VI. SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORTS, 1914.
Where Leaders (...) are inserted no figures have been given.

SANITARY WORK COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR 1914.		URBAN DISTRICTS.										RURAL DISTRICTS.									
		Godmanchester Pop. 2133.	Huntingdon. Pop. 4003.	Old Fletton. Pop. 5005.	Ramsey. Pop. 5328.	St. Ives. Pop. 3015.	St. Neots. Pop. 4171.	TOTALS. Pop. 23655.	Huntingdon. Pop. 6038.	St. Ives. Pop. 9701.	St. Neots. Pop. 7227.	Norman Cross. Pop. 5627.	Stibington. Pop. 432.	Oundlo. Pop. 1140.	Thrapston. Pop. 863.	TOTALS. Pop. 31928.	TOTALS IN COUNTY. Pop. 55583.				
L.G.B. GENERAL ORDER 19th December, 1910. Art. xx, 16.	(Total No. of Inspectors ...)	80	120	183	540	458	292	1653	1141	1454	1240	189	430	63	85	4592	6255				
	No. Notices served ...	35	70	26	23	157	45	356	37	368	270	33	27	7	21	964	1330				
COMPLAINTS.	Informal ...	35	70	14	14	142	45	320	2	894	249	27	25	7	16	720	1040				
	Statutory ...	0	0	12	9	15	0	36	35	175	21	6	2	0	5	244	280				
PREMISES, HOUSES, &c.	No. received ...	3	A	0	6	8	32	58	3	15	18	0	0	6	7	49	107				
	No. inspected ...	80	130	183	175	458	282	1298	1141	1454	1240	189	80	23	43	4170	5468				
POOL, DITCH, GUTTER, WATERCOURSE.	No. inspected ...	35	50	25	23	66	75	274	33	275	220	33	24	5	29	619	888				
	No. inspected ...	0	B	1	0	...	7	8	24	1	33	6	0	6	4	74	48				
ANIMALS IMPROPERLY KEPT.	No. inspected ...	0	C	0	0	...	7	7	24	1	9	1	0	0	4	41	82				
	No. inspected ...	24	B	1	1	...	8	34	1	...	1	0	0	0	2	36	6				
PRIVATE, UTILITY, CROSS-POUL, ASPHIT.	No. inspected ...	63	B	12	210	37	150	472	1141	...	462	14	85	15	7	1734	2196				
	No. inspected ...	1	15	0	5	19	50	90	11	...	98	14	15	3	7	148	238				
DRAINS, DRAIN-TAPS, &c.	No. inspected ...	63	B	190	0	12	110	375	1021	...	22	447	15	N	3	1534	1909				
	No. inspected ...	10	12	19	0	12	21	74	14	22	117	15	10	3	26	207	281				
HOUSE OR PART THERE OF OVERCROWDED.	No. inspected ...	2	B	0	4	...	3	9	4	2	3	1	0	1	1	12	21				
	No. inspected ...	1	2	0	4	...	2	9	4	2	3	1	...	1	1	12	21				
SMOKE NOISANCES.	No. of observations ...	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	No. inspected ...	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS.	No. inspected ...	24	B	1	0	...	11	36	4	84	10	1	N	0	0	...	...		
	No. inspected ...	2	38	0	0	...	11	51	4	84	10	1	9	...	...	108	169		
OTHER INSANITARY CONDITIONS.	No. inspected ...	0	B	...	0	...	4	4	0	...	...	3	N	3	3	9	13		
	No. inspected ...	0	10	...	0	...	4	14	0	...	...	3	8	8	3	17	81		
COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.	No. registered ...	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	...	...	1	0	0	0	1	5		
	No. inspected ...	4	4	0	0	12	14	34	0	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	38
SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.	No. licensed or registered ...	1	8	0	6	6	11	32	1	14	14	0	0	2	2	31	63				
	No. inspections ...	4	8	15	70	47	72	216	3	70	98	28	...	24	0	283	469				
	No. in District ...	24	6	15	6	3	8	62	40	72	10	20	2	5	5	119	211				
DAIRYMEN, COWKEEPPERS AND PUTEYORS OF MILK.	No. of Premises requiring Whitewashing, etc. No. in which require-ments of Sanitary Authority were carried out	6	...	3	B	0	2	11	...	25M	4	2	...	2	...	33	41				
	No. of Premises requiring Structural or Sanitary Improvements	1	...	0	0	0	0	1	1	...	2	1	0	0	...	4	5				
MILK SELLERS).	No. in which require-ments of Sanitary Authority were carried out	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No. of Premises requiring Whitewashing, etc. No. in which require-ments of Sanitary Authority were carried out	1	...	0	0	0	0	1	1	...	2	1	0	0	...	4	5				
PREMISES (MILK SELLERS).	No. of Premises requiring Whitewashing, etc. No. in which require-ments of Sanitary Authority were carried out	1	...	0	0	0	0	1	1	...	2	1	0	0	...	4	5				
	No. of Premises requiring Whitewashing, etc. No. in which require-ments of Sanitary Authority were carried out	1	...	0	0	0	0	1	1	...	2	1	0	0	...	4	5				
DAIRYMEN, COWKEEPPERS AND PUTEYORS OF MILK (BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKERS).	No. in District ...	24	6	0	0	5	8	43	40	72	10	0	2	0	...	123	167				
	No. inspections of Premises	...	B	...	0	0	50	60	51	C	...	0	0	0	...	51	101				
OFFENSIVE TRADES. (Sec. 112 P.H.A. 1873).	No. established ...	0	0	0	0	5	2	7	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	7	
	No. inspections ...	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	14	
CANAL BOATS.	No. Registered ...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	
	No. inspections ...	0	...	0	15	...	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15
HOUSES CONDEMNED. (P.H.A. 1873).	No. condemned ...	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
	No. closed ...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	
UNWHOLESOME FOOD.	No. of seizures ...	1	0	7	0	...	29	37	3	...	4	...	0	...	3	10	47				
	Houses affected	6	9	32	13	6	3	69	13	41	10	6	...	0	0	70	139				
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	Houses inspected	6	E	32	E	6	3	47	13	41	10	6	...	...	...	70	117	
	No. inspections ...	...	96	29	...	6	131	21	73	29	10	...	...	...	133	254	
PRIVY MIDDENS.	Houses disinfected	12	9	32	E	6	3	62	9	41	10	6	...	...	...	66	128	
	Schools do.	0	...	1	0	...	...	1	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	1
PAVING, &c. ACT, 1903.	Lots of clothing disinfected	0	F	32	3	0	...	35	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	44
	Ditto destroyed	0	...	1	2	0	1	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4
WATER CLOSETS.	New provided	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	
	No. repaired	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	
ASHPITS.	Converted to pails.	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	3	19	0	54	61	5	12	6	6	144	168				
BUILDING BY-LAWS ADOPTED ...	New provided	1	...	2	4	...	5	12	8	54	69	9	0	6	6	153	164				
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	New provided	0	...	0	0	...	...	6	0	...	...	3	0	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	4	10	0	...	2	0	...	0	0	2	12				
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	Supplied with water	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	New provided	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	Supplied with water	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	New provided	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	Supplied with water	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	New provided	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	Supplied with water	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	New provided	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	Supplied with water	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	New provided	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	Supplied with water	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	New provided	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	Supplied with water	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	New provided	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	Supplied with water	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	New provided	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	Supplied with water	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	New provided	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	Supplied with water	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	New provided	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	Supplied with water	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	New provided	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	Supplied with water	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted to w.c.s	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
TOTAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	New provided	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0	2	2
	Converted																				

A—Several, B—paradoxically, C—When required, D—23 ships demolished, E—All, F—Several, G—Sanitary Diet Bars, H—Tennis supply, I—Time to time, J—Number not kept, K—Recently, L—21 notices trail out for new rabbits, M—in hand, N—No record, O—There is a slightest hope—frequently visited, P—There are no wordplays where one puns words, Q—There is no backbones in the 6 fishes, prefixes.

TABLE VII.

Districts in which Bye-laws or Regulations are in force, 1914

BYE-LAWS.	URBAN.						RURAL.						
	Godmanchester	Huntingdon.	Old Fletton.	Ramsey.	St. Ives.	St. Neots.	Huntingdon.	St. Ives.	St. Neots.	Norman Cross.	Stibbington.	Oundle.	Thrapston.
Private Scavenging ...		no	no	yes		no	yes			no		..	
Prevention of Nuisances	—	no	no	yes		yes	yes			no	—	..	—
Common Lodging Houses	—	yes	no	yes		no	no			yes	—	..	—
Houses let in Lodgings ...		no	no	no		no	no			no		..	
Offensive Trades ...		no	no	no		yes	no			no		..	
Mortuaries ...		no	no	no		no	no			no		..	
New Streets and Build-ings (P.H. Act, 1875)	NO BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS IN FORCE.	yes	yes	yes	—	...	no	—	—	no		..	
New Streets and Build-ings (P.H. Amendment Act, 1890) ...		yes	no	no		...	no			yes C.		..	
Slaughter Houses ...		yes	no	yes	NO BYE-LAWS IN FORCE.	yes	no	NO BYE-LAWS IN FORCE.	NO BYE-LAWS IN FORCE.	no		..	
Tents and Vans ...		no	no	no		...	no			no		..	
Cemeteries ..		no	no	no		...	no			no		..	
Markets and Fairs ..		no	no	no		..	no			no		..	
Baths and Wash-houses...		no	no	no		no	no			no		..	
Pleasure Grounds ...		no	no	no		..	no			no		..	
Fried Fish Shops ...		no	no	no		yes	no			no		..	
Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order ...		yes	yes	no		yes	yes			yes		..	
Does the M.O.H. possess a printed copy of each of the Byelaws which are operative? ...	—	yes	yes	..	—	yes	yes	—	—	yes	—	..	—
Are any other Bye-laws needed? ...	...	...	yes A.	B.		no	no			no		...	

A.—Slaughter-houses. B.—All are being revised. C.—In Farcet & Yaxley only.

Where Leaders (...) are inserted no information has been furnished.

TABLE VIII.

Districts in which Parts or Sections of the following Adoptive Acts are in force, 1914.

	URBAN.						RURAL.						
	Godmanchester	Huntingdon.	Old Fletton.	Ramsey.	St. Ives.	St. Neots.	Huntingdon.	St. Ives.	St. Neots.	Norman Cross.	Stibbington.	Oundle.	Thrapston.
ADOPTIVE ACT, 1914.													
Public Health Acts Amend- ment Act, 1890	no	yes	...	B	...	yes	D	B	...	no	no	...	no
Public Health Acts Amend- ment Act, 1907	no	A	...	C	...	...	D	no	...	no	no	...	no
Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	...	no	yes	...	no
Notification of Births Act, 1907	no	yes	no	no	...	no	no	no	...	no	no	...	no
Private Street Works Act, 1892	no	no	no	no	...	...	no	no	...	no	no	...	no
Are any of the above needed, and where?	no	no	no	no	...	..	no	no	...	no	...	...	no
For Rural Districts Any Urban Powers obtained in 1914? ...	no	no	no	...	...	...	no	no	...	no	...	...	no

A—Certain Sections. B—Part 3. C—Certain Sections. D—Part.

Where Leaders (...) are inserted, no information has been furnished.

